# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,979. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


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### HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

### PERSONAL.

A.—ROBARD, COME HOME, IT IS ALL SETTLED. 509. Mr. PRICE.

A. B.

ANY PERSON KNOWING WHEREABOUTS OF M. Myers or J. Melvin, who were in New York in 1836 and 1839, and who did a land business and who did considerable business with Land Office at Washington, will confer a favor upon undersigned and will be suitably rewarded by addressing G. W. HALL, room 4, 109 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF SAMUEL TORREBIA Grasso, who left his home in College Point, July 20, 1862, aged 16 years. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. Brown. Address Mrs. E. C. CRUMMELS, College Point, Long Island.

IF JOHN PEARCE, WHO LIVED IN UTICA IN 1838 AND 1839, will send his address to M., box 109 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, he will hear from an old friend.

LAURA—DID NOT GET NOTE IN TIME; WILL follow your suggestion on Monday. FRANK.

MISSING SINCE DEC. 10, 1871—$100 REWARD—$50 for the return to me of the boy known as Archie Livingston and the name of the parties in whose possession he now is, and $50 in addition for the arrest and conviction of the parties who abducted or inveigled him from home. Said boy is 14 years old, stum t built and straight, large well shaped head, auburn or light brown hair, inclined to stand up all over the top of head; very broad forehead, a little low; broad between eyes, brown, arching eyebrows, beautiful blue eyes, long, black lashes, straight nose, pretty mouth and chin, expression of face noble; when the hair is combed up several small scars on head; and a mole close under one ear; sweet voice in singing, pleasing address; might pass for German and might bear another name; is quiet and modest, reminding one formerly of a well bred miss; had on cloth cap, dark circular cape, gaiter boots. Any information will be thankfully received and the reward paid by his widowed mother, E. H. LIVINGSTON, 117 East Fourth street, New York.

R. Q., DEARIE—I HAVE JUST RETURNED; WILL meet you, Monday, 1 o'clock, Fourteenth street, same place; will be on Fifth avenue Sunday. WILLIAMS.

X.—FOURTH AVENUE, MONDAY. D—.

### LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2, A LONG GOLD Chain, with slide and white ivory and gold pencil attached, the gift of a deceased mother. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 53 Barrow street.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, MARCH 3, IN TWENTY-THIRD street, between Sixth and Seventh avenue, a child's black velvet Cape, trimmed with gray fur. A suitable reward will be given by returning same to 174 West Twenty-third st.

LOST—FEBRUARY 29, OPPOSITE 934 BROADWAY, A small black travelling Bag, gilt mounted, plate engraved C. B. D., containing $46 of $56. The finder will be rewarded on return of the same to Hoboken ferry master, foot of Barclay or Christopher street.

### REWARDS.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 186:), furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

DETECTIVES.—ROSALL & JONES, NO. 5 FIRE street, rooms 14 and 15, furnish nothing but reliable operatives for all kinds of private business. Correspondents in all principal cities.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN STONECUTters' Association, held on last Friday evening, it was received unanimously that the moral and material aid and sympathy of this body be given to the quarrymen now on strike in Portland, Conn., in consideration of their just and equitable demands.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE LATE John Kaiser, Jr., are hereby notified to present the same to JOHN KAISER, Jr., Admiralty Hotel, 67 Avenue B.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 226—MARCH 2, 1872.
14, 34, 5, 74, 1, 25, 70, 50, 63, 66, 61, 67.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 206—MARCH 2, 1872.
72, 41, 45, 12, 61, 28, 62, 45, 18, 36, 50, 66, 11.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 105—MARCH 2, 1872.
40, 10, 23, 11, 8, 9, 36, 23, 31, 69, 28, 31.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 105—MARCH 2, 1872.
66, 68, 60, 58, 65, 75, 72, 57, 67, 12, 9, 48.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 10 Broadway. Post office box 4,959.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lottery. Tickets (whole or fractions of shares) only $1 (1/12). Report, 25 Broadway, Post office box 4,959, 125 Fulton street and No. 3 Park row.

A.—STORAGE, STORAGE, FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Merchandise. Furniture also taken on commission or prepared to lend cash on it on reasonable terms, money immediately for others. Office 77 Eighth avenue and 52 West Fourteenth street.

BANKERS, BILL BROKERS AND THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned not to negotiate the note of Edward L. Wilson for $1,000, payable to the order of Johnson, Sons & Co., dated December 15, 1871, and due in five months for $[illegible], the consideration for which has failed, payment being stopped by the maker. THOMAS W. WILSON, 44 Beaver street, New York.

EUREKA STEAM CARPET BEATING COMPANY, [illegible] street. Renovating by steam, carpets and upholstery, $[illegible] per yard. Furniture warehousing, &c.

HAVANA LOTTERY. FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS sent free by express. Prizes cashed. JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.—LONGACRE & CO., Bankers, 20 Nassau street, one door from Beekman st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE EMPLOYING Painters of Brooklyn that on and after Monday, March 4, eight hours shall constitute a day's labor. By order of Committee Nos. 2 and 6.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A STATED meeting will be held at its rooms, [illegible] Tuesday evening, March 5, at [illegible] o'clock. Rev. [illegible] will read a paper on "The Study of the Law of Nature in New York."

was also invaded. The announcement that General O. O. Howard, of Washington, would be present and address the congregation undoubtedly attracted to the Academy many who, perhaps, would not have otherwise attended there.

After singing by the choir and prayer Rev. Mr. Powers read from the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, which, he said, would furnish the substance of the theme which would engage their attention. The choir and congregation then united in singing, and at the conclusion Mr. Powers introduced

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

General Howard said that the first thought upon his waking that morning was that "God had given him a name above every name," which words were found in Philippians, twentieth chapter—"God also has exalted him and given him a name which is above every name." That name was Jesus. The first name that was precious to us was that of mother. If we looked back to those early days we should see how self-denying she was, how she tended us in sickness, &c., and denied herself many things for us. The speaker related a meeting he once had out West with a young man who was very profane and asserted that there were no Christians in the world. General Howard said that there were, and mentioned his mother, whereupon the young man was greatly abashed. So it was that very often people who boasted of being infidels, when brought to the test, confessed that they did know those who had been Christians. There was a power in a name, continued the speaker.

ON THE "STREET."

A man receives a note with a name at the bottom and another on the back of it that he did not know. He cast it aside, but afterwards he received a second note, and glancing at the name recognizes it and cashes the note immediately, because of the soundness of the name. That name indicated strength. The name was all powerful. How many nowadays were trying to get the name of the Lord Jesus Christ out of their way? They heaped up good works, hoping in some way or other to climb up to heaven. You could not, however, make a way that was better than God's way. There was the salvation, and in no other way. General Howard alluded to the prejudices against missionary work and to the attempt to civilize the people of the Sandwich Islands. All nations came in contact with them. When we went there we carried

RUM AND TOBACCO,

but still all that we could do for them amounted to little. They became worse, and there were drunkards, thieves and murderers there. But by and by the missionary went there and succeeded. The speaker entreated all to put their trust in the Saviour and do their duty. If they found such an accumulation of sin that it was impossible to do it, then they would know that there was something terribly wrong in them. He advised them then to entreat the Lord to help them. Some men nowadays imagine that they know more than God—really imagine that they have got beyond the knowledge of the living God, who made all things. What were such men but abnormal creatures, excrescences here upon earth? If they only had their souls developed, their hearts cultivated, their minds fixed on the infinite Jehovah, then, indeed, would they have symmetrical development.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER,

though suffering from a severe cold, next briefly addressed the congregation, bidding them God-speed in this work and every work, whatever be the church. He would rejoice with that old saint who hoped that the time might come when the very devil might be converted. Mr. Gallaher said that when a boy he had been told to hate Napoleon (not the shadow at Chiselhurst), the Pope and the devil. He would declare, after all the years since then, he had come not to hate the great Napoleon (he admired him loftily); not to hate His Holiness the Pope. He wished that he himself was as good a man. Not even to hate the devil; only to pity him. After again bidding the people Godspeed in this work Mr. Gallaher withdrew, and the services were shortly afterward brought to a close by singing and the benediction.

## ROSS STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

### The Heavenly City—Sermon by Rev. C. S. Pomeroy.

The pastor of the Ross street Presbyterian church, Rev. C. S. Pomeroy, preached yesterday morning, taking for his text Hebrews xiii., 14—"For here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come." In his introductory remarks the preacher said that the first city that was ever laid out on earth was not blest with a very distinguished pedigree. Cain was its architect, and, for aught we know, the criminals and outlaws of the antediluvian ages might have gathered around him, as birds of a feather flocked together. Cities gave the most perfect realization of organized life—the most compact, convenient representation of society in its maturity. But that idea had been poorly carried out in actual history, for opposition, violence and fraud prevailed in our cities. While good men found the noblest fields of usefulness in some great metropolis, villains also congregated there for secrecy and darkness, like the bats in the Mammoth Cave, or for plunder, like the vultures around the carcass. And yet, agreeable to the true tendencies and hopes of poor human nature, there is to be a perfect humanity and a perfect society in the future. After the present time had closed, after Christ had come in His glory, after the august Court which would sit on the day of judgment had finally adjourned, and the victory over evil had been thoroughly achieved, then the organization of the community would be completed in the holy city, the New Jerusalem. There was, therefore, great significance in the mention of heaven as a city. What more appropriate result could there be of a Gospel which implanted in man the loftiest reasons for fellowship and educated them in the culture of the warmest social affections? He argued that heaven was a place; that glorious city has a local habitation as surely as it has a name. If there were any meaning in the words which described the New Jerusalem it was as real as New York, London or Brooklyn. The inventory of its surroundings and objects proved this when we read of walls, gates, streets, foundations, rivers and fruits, mansions, pearls and jewels, thrones, feasts and a harvest. This figurative language was not used to set people wildly speculative or to make them crazy over the nonsense of Spiritualism, but only to give them an idea of the splendor and delights of that divine metropolis where Christ resided and to impress upon them the idea of reality. Nothing in God's universe was more substantial than heaven. Saints were not ghosts; the society of the redeemed was not a mingling of particles of gas; nor was that home life a vagrancy of unsettled residence; nor were they who dwelt in glory floating loose in ether like waifs upon the sea. Books like "Gates Ajar," so far as they intensified the idea of heaven being a place, were more beneficial than injurious. Our flesh and blood, brothers, sisters and parents had taken up their residence there. He did not care a straw to know the astronomy or the geography of the celestial city, nor was he anxious to read the programme of its occupations and its joys, but would cling to the truth of the reality of the place. Such a view of their future abode would revive their drooping faith; and by grasping the promises as sailors at sea snatched up their telescopes and peered out wistfully toward the country they were nearing, they would behold the heavenly land not afar off.

The preacher then proceeded to contrast the present state of the children of God with their future heavenly home. Here they had no continuing city. Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre and Jerusalem as Solomon knew it in its splendor had passed away, and even the places of our residence were constantly changing. Mr. Pomeroy did not speak of the barbarous customs of moving in May; but he did say that some people got the "country fever," and were glad to get back to town when the chills and fever attacked them. Churches that were built like the Pyramids were torn down to make room for some great business warehouse. By and by the world would be burned up, and every city would be a Chicago, only with tenfold devastation. The heavenly city was built by Almighty God and laid out by heavenly engineering. Its mansions were prepared, and there was plenty of room for every sinner that would put forth the requisite effort to get to glory. And, to use the preacher's rather inelegant phrase, "the whole thing is free." In heaven there would be

NO TAXES OR RENT TO PAY,

and no "ring" of lawless plunder. (This refreshing piece of information to the tax-ridden victims of the City of Churches lit up the countenances of a portion of the congregation with a beam of almost celestial joy.) Nor would there be in the heavenly city any chilly March winds; no tears, no pain, no sorrow, no sin, no thieves; nor would there be consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism; neither would there be any night or death. The flame of the great conflagration would only light up its grand walls and make the jewels sparkle in the glare; and the sound of the last trumpet would be the overture to its sweetest music and its loudest hallelujahs. Hell, on the contrary, was no city, but a wretched and disgraced mob of Satan's victims, those who would not have God to reign over them, or Christ to succor them. God did not ordain that place for any of His people, but prepared it for the devil and his angels. In conclusion the speaker gave some appropriate practical directions as to how the heavenly city could be reached. It must be sought by prayer, repentance and diligent perseverance. There was only one road to heaven, and that was the true and living way opened by Christ. The gate was narrow, but over its portal was inscribed the glorious words, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved;" and "Whosoever will, let him come."

## FIRST REFORMED CHURCH AT KINGSTON.

### Sermon on the Mercy of God by the Rev. D. N. Vandevere.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 3, 1872.

This morning the beautiful and spacious edifice of the First Reformed church of this city was filled by a large and fashionable congregation to listen to a discourse on the mercy of God by their pastor, Rev. D. N. Vandevere. The large audiences which on the morning and evening of each Sabbath flock hither fully attest that the remarks of the HERALD on former occasions in praise of this young and talented divine were worthily bestowed.

After the usual opening services the reverend gentleman took his text from Daniel, v., 30—"In that night was Belshazzar, the King of the Chaldeans, slain"—and commenced his discourse by saying:—In the exercise of mercy God delights above all his other attributes. It is true that "He visits the iniquity of the fathers upon the children of the third and fourth generation;" but then "He shows mercy unto thousands of them that love Him and keep His commandments." The angel of mercy has two wings, the angel of wrath but one. Time is generally allowed for repentance on God's part and repentance on man's. Noah had grown gray in preaching repentance, and the ark began to be a laughing stock before the deluge came and drowned a world, of which only eight were saved. Mercy's arm ached with

RINGING THE BELL OF ALARM

before God punished Pharaoh, Manasseh, Belshazzar. His character was eminent for pride, idolatry and sensuality. Babylon was the apple (?) of her greatness and glory. Her downfall had been predicted by Jeremiah and Isaiah, and now the sword was drawn—the hour of doom steals swiftly on. It occurred in the night. Sin seeks seclusion; evil goes on in the darkness; the gambler, the incendiary, the burglar, the assassin, creep abroad. Belshazzar preferred seclusion; his real motive was hatred of the light. The outcast

SINNER OVER HIS VICE.

To himself it is sagacity—to society expediency or even necessity, and so the knave is built up. He smooths over the creases and seams of guilt, and from believing himself defeasible, ends in believing himself to be pure. The snowflakes fall until the avalanche is formed that crushes him forever. Men are at first the

DUPES OF THE DEMON.

Belshazzar never anticipated such an awful morn. The profligate never dreams of coming to the gutter, the spendthrift to the swine trough. They say:—"I can take the fire into my bosom and not be burned," "I can lay my hand on the flashing wheel and not be torn to pieces." "I can sin and not suffer." Terrible mistake!

AND THEY ARE VICTIMS.

Do not charge all upon the devil. He often tempts you, but quite as often you tempt him. The penalty to be led resistless astray is to be sacrificed. Every sin must be paid for in so much damages to the soul—not the destruction of being, but of well-being. Sin at first is

DELIRIUM AND THEN SUICIDE.

Sin at first is a breach and then a highway. The revellers at first were merry; then grew sacrilegious and profaned the sacred furniture. You may resurrect the spirit of the banquet—use the Bible to sharpen the edge of a brilliant sarcasm—the Sabbath to display your equipage—religion as a

TROJAN HORSE,

to draw you into respectable society; you may gild the matter with the foil of fashion—expediency—but you do not lessen the crime. Sin leads on to recklessness. It was the time for Belshazzar to arm against the foe. But in the hurly-burly he grows careless, even defiant. A man grows great or prosperous, and a pride is inspired by success; he loses his usual caution; instincts of danger are deadened, and he falls, not by force without, but from carelessness within—he is self-destroyed.

THE WARNING COMES AT LAST.

A fulgorous finger flames along the wall—writes a mysterious sentence. And why did Belshazzar fear what he could not understand? Because to the guilty the unknown is always the terrible; Felix trembled—Herod was alarmed. "Conscience makes cowards of us all." Inscrutable to the soothsayers, the inscription was luminous to him inspired of God. Daniel read the message. A certain capacity is needful to interpret truth. Color means nothing to him whose optic nerve is gone; purity is nothing to him who is guilty and vile. Be truthful and you will know the truth; pure, and you see God. The condemnation is not that you have done wrong, but that you have not done the right—punished, not because you are sinners, but because you are not saints; burn, because you did not bear; serve for fuel, because you did not serve for fruit.

JUDGMENT COMES AT LAST.

Mercy lasts long, but not forever. Cyrus captures the city; puts the Monarch and his lords to the sword. The seeds of misdoing spring up and wave in

A HARVEST OF ANGUISH.

The higher you rise the nearer you are to the thunderbolt. Only in Jesus Christ you are encased in glass, and the lightning plays innocently around. Death comes whether we like it or not, prepared or not. It is nothing to die; it is awful to die unprepared, and then you go into a drear and dread eternity, where self cannot survive and cannot be destroyed.

## DÖLLINGER AND HYACINTHE.

In the second number of the *Espérance de Rome* "Un Ancien Catholique" draws a parallel between two of the principal antagonists of Pius IX.'s new dogma of Papal infallibility:—

"Döllinger is the head of the Catholic reform, Hyacinthe the heart. How admirable are these two men in their dissemblance! In the reform movement, as in the order of nature, it was the heart which first sent its efflux of life into the Catholic world. I refer to the memorable letter which Father Hyacinthe two years ago flashed from his convent cell, and in which, prophet like, he predicted all the troubles of the Vatican Council, and protested against all its decisions, as though he had received the order from God himself. As the heart is enclosed within the body, so this impulse of life remained hidden, although present in the council. * * * A parallel between these two eminent men, drawn by one who knows them well, will not be without interest. The great theologian of Germany is reserved, calm, even sometimes to a point of coldness, generally serene, and always hopeful. The great French monk is affable and liberal in his speech, unusually sensitive, and carrying always with him an atmosphere of melancholy hope. Döllinger is never troubled by events, be they lucky or unlucky; Hyacinthe rejoices and suffers with every one. The simple, stolid features of Döllinger denote an intellect at once elevated and positive; the ascetic visage of Hyacinthe (he does not look so in Rome) reveals the mystical tendency of his soul. Döllinger has nothing of the priest in his exterior, and very little of a religious character, but his manners are noble and distinguished; he presents the real type of a professor of historical science. Father Hyacinthe, on the contrary, is a priest by nature; the sacerdotal character shows itself as clearly through his lay garments as through his Carmelite robe and cloak; he is not a devotee, but he is pious. In conversation Döllinger talks but little and with simplicity; his discourse is always forcible, rarely eloquent. Hyacinthe is always eloquent. Döllinger is often absent, and sometimes *brusque*. Hyacinthe is always attentive and always gentle. Both have the simplicity of youth. The greatness of Döllinger consists in his learning and in his uprightness; the greatness of Hyacinthe is in his charity and in his conscience. Döllinger is passive in his convictions, and is content with resisting evil; Hyacinthe is active, and feels the necessity of protesting against injustice. Döllinger would correct error by reason and logic; Hyacinthe would effect the reform by demonstration and example. Döllinger is exclusively German: he has an entire faith in German ideas and an absolute trust in the institutions of his country. Hyacinthe is essentially French in his qualities, but cosmopolite in his sympathy. He loves France more than all other nations, but he loves humanity even better than his country. Döllinger has a benevolent esteem for all mankind, but it is Germany alone that he loves. The life which Döllinger leads is that of a sage; his house that of a savant. Elegant simplicity and immaculate cleanliness reign throughout his apartments; the only evidence of wealth is in the books and paintings. He is very hospitable and seldom dines alone. His meal is good, but not sumptuous. His habits are simple, almost austere. He rises at five in the morning, and soon after commences work; for his breakfast he takes a cup of coffee, with a little bread, and until one o'clock in the day is continually employed. Then comes the hour of dinner, at which he drinks neither wine, beer nor tea. He is very fond of conversing with his guests. After dinner he receives his visitors, and notwithstanding their great number and his immense amount of occupation, he finds time to see all those who seek him. Towards four or five o'clock he sets out for a walk, which lasts sometimes three hours, and which often carries him far into the country, at the risk of fatiguing his companion. He sups towards seven in the evening. He is seventy-three years of age, supple and vigorous, and looks much younger than he is. 'I am old,' said he to me one day, 'and I shall not live long enough to see all this, but what has begun well must end well; this will be a radical reform of the Church. I am certain of it.'"

## GIVE THE TRACK, COMMODORE.

### The Nineteenth Warders in Council—The Commodore To Be Indicted Next Week if Possible.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association on Saturday evening, John McCool in the chair, the report of Jacob Cohen, of the committee appointed to collect evidence of the criminality of the officers of the Fourth Avenue Railroad, reported that they had secured sufficient to go before the Grand Jury, and recommended that it be referred to the Executive Committee, with orders to indict the officials next week. The report was so referred.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by George W. Glaze, Vice President, was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, among the many schemes for the removal of the nuisance on Fourth avenue and its transformation from its present abandoned condition to that of a magnificent thoroughfare, there are two prominent—viz., an open cut road, with bridges at some of the cross streets and sometimes between the blocks, and the other a sunken road, partially arched over, the former emanating from the railroad company, and the latter from the people; and whereas the present advanced state of the session of the Legislature, together with other emergencies, and the fact that these plans have been sufficiently canvassed to enable the parties interested to make prompt and decisive choice, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, after mature consideration, protest against an open cut road as a scheme emanating entirely in the interests of the railroad company, looking to the permanent injury of all property east of Fifth avenue, and constituting an impediment to the growth of the city, a check to the advance of access to its vicinity, and a consequent abandonment of the resources of revenue to the city; therefore

Resolved, That we adhere to the plan of an arched road sufficiently depressed to allow the cross streets to pass over the avenue, with thirty per cent of the arch left open between the blocks for light, air and ventilation, so that these openings may be railed in and beautified, and the service of the avenue rendered to its ultimate uses as a thoroughfare.

Resolved, That the arched road, in contradistinction to the open cut, conserves all the wants of the citizens, while it appreciates property and thus creates the resources of its own construction.

## DOMESTIC LIFE OF PIO NONO.

### How His Holiness Spends His Days—Life at the Vatican Morning, Noon and Night—The Attendants of the Pope—Dress, Manners and Occupation.

ROME, Feb. 9, 1872.

There have been so many contradictory reports as to the private life of the Supreme Pontiff at the present time that a few reliable details will probably be interesting to your readers. Pius IX. is now in very good health. He rises at seven all through the year and says mass in a little chapel close to his bedroom, being assisted therein by a secret chaplain bearing the rank of Monsignore. At eight he takes a cup of chocolate and remains talking in the saloon, adjoining his bedroom, with his secret chamberlains, who are also priests. If it is not a day of audience he confers with his Secretary of State, Cardinal Antonelli, upon political affairs, although he has had not much to trouble him in that way lately. Next in turn comes the Cardinal Vicar, Patrizi, upon Church matters.

ON AUDIENCE DAYS

the Pope likes to show himself in the midst of his Court and surrounded by as imposing a retinue as possible, and his own simple white dress contrasting with the various and brilliant costumes, chiefly scarlet, produces a superb effect.

AFTER THE AUDIENCE,

or the conference, which generally lasts two or three hours, the Pope descends the private stairs leading to his gardens and walks there until two o'clock. He is preceded by two of the *guardia nobile*, at his side walks the chief major domo, and behind follow two lay chamberlains, wearing a costume of the *moyen âge*, knee breeches, shoes with buckles, blue *pourpoint*, black cloak and a black cap, with a black feather.

DINNER.

At precisely two o'clock Pius IX. dines in a room between his library and the *salon*, and two laymen, of a certain rank, serve his repast, which is brought in to them from the kitchen by the assistant chamberlains, who are paid at the rate of thirty crowns or dollars per month. The dinner is very frugal, in accordance with the doctor's prescriptions and the wish of the Pope himself, for he is not a gourmand. It consists of soup, a little boiled or roast meat, some potatoes, cooked with butter, and half a glass of pure red wine from the "Castelli Romani." The whole dinner costs only thirty sous, or one franc and a half. The wine is bought as required, or daily, the Pope having no cellar. Of all the persons who frequent the Vatican the Pope is the smallest eater.

AFTER DINNER.

In accordance with the advice of his doctors to keep away sloth by taking at least two walks every day, Pious IX., after a short after-dinner nap, goes out again with the same attendants, and sometimes accompanied by Antonelli, or the fanatical General Kanzler. He returns home before sunset, and reads vespers with a chaplain, who then leaves him. After this service he reads his private despatches,

LETTERS FROM KINGS, EMPERORS AND PRESIDENTS OF REPUBLICS,

which he receives from all quarters of the globe; sometimes, even, it is said from the Quirinal. These last, it is affirmed, he always opens the first, and smiles as he reads them. If so disposed he replies either in Latin or in French, two languages which he knows perfectly, or in Italian. If not inclined to write he signs his name on one of his portraits, of which he always keeps a good many copies on his desk.

THE POPE'S PORTRAITS.

The handwriting of Pius IX. is small, but clear, and like that of a woman. Sometimes he adds to the usual Pius P. P. IX. a sentence or a benediction, and distributes these portraits to persons of consideration who receive audience from him, as well as to foreign countries, when so requested. The Roman booksellers have speculated in imitating the Pope's writing, and selling his photograph with the Latin sentence.

READING AND CRITICISM.

When he has finished writing the Holy Father listens to one of his chamberlains, who reads aloud to him various of the Italian journals, including those of a satirical nature, and seems especially amused when any point is made concerning the Municipality, with which body he is very ill satisfied, as he says they do not know how to get through anything. While his chamberlain is reading to him the Pope makes his own reflections, according to the different moods of his very variable temper, and often makes epigrammatic remarks and a play upon words, which he knows will be repeated among the courtiers. He does not show much respect for our political men, of whom he generally speaks in a tone of irony, and as being still the men of 1848. He says they had no right to come to Rome, seize upon the property of the Church, persecute the monks and nuns, and torment him generally when he is so old and cannot have much time longer to live. "Surely," he often says, with a sigh, "they might have waited for my successor." The only man for whom Pius IX. really has any esteem, and of whom he will not allow any ill to be said, is the King, because he believes him to be the only Italian who has common sense, "and that in spite of himself," adds His Holiness, smiling. The reading is generally over at ten o'clock, when supper is served. Soup, a little cooked salad and the half glass of *vin ordinaire* comprise the whole of this repast. After supper the Pope dismisses all present with his benediction, and retires to his chamber, accompanied by his chamberlains, who sleep in the room preceding that of His Holiness. The chamberlains—four in number—are all persons enjoying the confidence of the Holy Father; one especially accompanied the Pope from Spoleto, and has never yet left him. Before undressing the chaplain major brings the Pope his breviary, and receives his commands for the following day, after which his chamberlains assist him to undress and to get into

BED.

The bedroom of Pius IX. is very simply furnished. Besides the bed, which has a coverlet of red satin, there is a little toilet mirror and a few arm chairs. The floor is uncarpeted even in winter, the august septuagenarian having an incomprehensible aversion for carpets. A small *prie Dieu*, surmounted by a crucifix, completes the furniture of the room. Besides the secret chamberlains, the secret chaplains and the assistant chamberlains, there are the secret sweepers ("*scopatori*"), young laymen, who wear, with the soutane, a mustache and an imperial. These sweepers are commissioned to keep the bedroom in order, being, in fact, nothing else than servants. Before the time of Mentena they were not allowed to wear any beard, but afterwards, having asked the Pope, as a great favor, to allow them to wear mustachios and an imperiale, their desires were granted.

A DAY IN THE VATICAN.

I consider the foregoing details, condensed from a letter published in the *Unità Nazionale*, as correct in the main, for they coincide with similar accounts of "a day in the Vatican" which I have already sent your readers; but I must protest against the suppositious "franc and a half" dinner of His Holiness, for I happen to know the prelate who audits the Pope's household accounts, and I can certify that, although it is the most economical of sovereign *menus* in Europe, it is not quite so cheap or restricted as stated above. The Pope's dinner consists of a soup, three dishes and dessert; but His Holiness rarely partakes of more than two of the dishes presented. If he eats the boiled fowl and the fried fish, for instance, he leaves the roast beef, and *vice versa*; but he is always ready for vegetables and a plate of choice fruit. He has plenty of rare foreign wines in his cellar, for the Vatican palace is not deprived of that useful appendage; but Pius IX. drinks habitually the wine of Civita Lavinia, the best wine district near Rome.

## ATTEMPTED GRAND LARCENY.

Two small boys—Jacob Saever and Philip Sibell—saw a brace of suspicious-appearing individuals sneak into the store of Smith & Lawrence, No. 44 West Broadway, about four o'clock Saturday afternoon. The boys at once notified one of the firm, who without delay sent word to the Fifth precinct station house. Captain Van Dusen despatched detective Fields to investigate the affair. The officer searched the first and second floors without discovering anything wrong, and was about giving up the investigation on the third floor, when, on going to the water closet, he found his game. The two thieves were taken to the station house, where they gave their names as Henry Parker and Charles Brown. Parker is an old offender and is well known to the police. His right name is Pine. On searching the two a bunch of twenty-five keys, a grain bag, a piece of wire, a jimmy, a screwdriver and a quantity of matches were found on their persons. Parker's coat, which was a colossal one, was a complete bag, the lining being fastened only at the top and bottom. The store in which they were found contained a large quantity of silks and fancy articles.

Yesterday morning the prisoners were arraigned before Judge Hogan at the Tombs Police Court, who committed them in default of $5,000 bail each.

## SHARP JERSEY JUSTICE.

A short time since a Mr. Springsteen, of Newburgh, N. Y., went to Paterson, and while visiting the Passaic Falls was accosted in the Valley of the Rocks by a Paterson bummer named Charles Gray, alias "Champagne Charley." Gray came up to Springsteen, knocked him down, and relieved him of his money and valuables. This daring act was seen by several persons, two of whom at once intercepted Gray, and turned him over to the authorities. Yesterday he was tried before Judge Sarkalow, and, after a short trial, was sentenced to serve five years at hard labor in the State Prison at Trenton.

## SOUTHERN POLITICS.

### Sentiment in the South on the Approaching Presidential Campaign.

### A Democratic Victory Regarded Probable.

### But Congress Will Count Out the Entire Southern Vote.

### A SOUTHERN TABULAR ESTIMATE.

### Leave the South Alone and She Don't Care Who is Elected.

### THE PASSIVE POLICY UNPOPULAR

### The Republicans in a State of Disintegration.

ATLANTA, Feb. 29, 1872.

The question of the Presidency is beginning to excite some interest in the South, although the impression is rather that the radicals will win. Of course very few persons believe that a majority of the people of the United States desire to see Grant re-elected. Indeed, I have conversed with many prominent men who hold the opinion that if a fair, untrammelled election is held, and the electoral votes of all the States counted, the radicals will be most disastrously beaten.

THE NORTHERN VOTE.

Here, however, comes the reason why Southern men are disposed to give up the contest as lost. It is clearly evident that the conservatives can only succeed through the votes of the Southern States, it being as unlikely that the North will cast a majority of democratic votes as it is that the question of the habitability of the planet Mars will be satisfactorily demonstrated this year. If the Apportionment bill reported in the Senate on the 23d inst. pass the total electoral vote will be 317, requiring 159 to elect. Of the Northern States and Border States, whose votes are tolerably certain to be counted, we may put down the following as either certain to be carried by the democracy or likely to be:—

| *Certain.* | | *Likely.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Jersey | 8 | New York | 30 |
| Delaware | 3 | California | 6 |
| Maryland | 7 | Nevada | 3 |
| Kentucky | 10 | Nebraska | 3 |
| Missouri | 13 | Connecticut | 5 |
| Oregon | 3 | | |
| West Virginia | 5 | Total | 47 |
| Total | 49 | | |

THE SOUTHERN VOTE.

These figures make a grand total of 96. I have been very moderate in my estimate of States "likely" to go democratic. I might have added Indiana, 13 votes, and Pennsylvania 24, for the former State was carried by the democracy at the last election, while the latter is proverbially close and uncertain. Taking these 96 votes as the total number the democracy can expect from the Northern and Border States, you will at once perceive that 63 more votes are wanted by them with which to elect a President. Add Pennsylvania and Indiana, and even New Hampshire, and they are still in the minority. The vote of the South is clearly necessary. That it can easily be obtained I have no doubt whatever. The following table shows those certain and those likely to be democratic:—

| *Certain.* | | *Likely.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia | 10 | Florida | 3 |
| North Carolina | 9 | Louisiana | 7 |
| Virginia | 10 | | |
| Alabama | 8 | Total | 10 |
| Tennessee | 10 | | |
| Arkansas | 5 | | |
| Texas | 7 | | |
| Total | 59 | | |

As a matter of fact the nigger is so uncertain that I might have added Mississippi and South Carolina with their 13 votes to the list of "likely," but I think the chances in those States are altogether in favor of the radicals. The terrible feud among the republicans in Louisiana will probably give the State to the democrats, and Florida has a larger white population than it had four years ago. I may, therefore, safely give 69 of the electoral votes of the ex-Confederate States to the democracy. These, added to the 96 votes previously accounted for, make a total of 165, or a clear majority of 13 in the Electoral College.

WHAT THE VOTE MAY BE.

Once more indulging in a table, I will group the States certain or likely to be democratic or republican under separate heads, as follows, marking those "likely" with a star:—

| *Democratic.* | | *Republican.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Jersey | 8 | Maine | 6 |
| Delaware | 3 | Vermont | 4 |
| Maryland | 7 | Massachusetts | 11 |
| Kentucky | 10 | Rhode Island | 3 |
| Missouri | 13 | South Carolina | 6 |
| Oregon | 3 | Mississippi | 7 |
| West Virginia | 5 | Ohio | 19 |
| Georgia | 10 | Illinois | 18 |
| North Carolina | 9 | Michigan | 9 |
| Virginia | 10 | Iowa | 10 |
| Alabama | 8 | Wisconsin | 9 |
| Tennessee | 10 | Minnesota | 5 |
| Arkansas | 5 | Kansas | 4 |
| Texas | 7 | Pennsylvania | *24 |
| New York | *30 | Indiana | *13 |
| California | *6 | New Hampshire | *4 |
| Nevada | *3 | | |
| Nebraska | *3 | Total | 152 |
| Connecticut | *5 | | |
| Florida | *3 | | |
| Louisiana | *7 | | |
| Total | 165 | | |
| | 152 | | |
| Democratic majority | 13 | | |

The foregoing is the most moderate estimate I have seen made in the South. Some political arithmeticians claim Pennsylvania and Indiana, but I give them to the republicans.

HOW THE DEMOCRACY WILL BE COUNTED OUT.

In the face of these figures you would think the Southern people hopeful. But they are nothing of the kind. They believe that the votes of the ex-Confederate States will not be counted unless the radicals have a clear majority over all, when they will be counted as a matter of form. This belief has very plausible foundation. The present Congress has the counting of the votes, and it has already exhibited evidences of a disposition not to permit constitutional obstacles or obligations to stand in its way to retention of power. Furthermore, there is to be borne in mind an incident which took place at the time of the counting of the votes in 1868. When the name of Georgia was called Ben Butler arose and protested against the vote of that State being received, on the ground of fraud, and on the further ground that Georgia, in turning the negro members out of the Legislature, had violated her terms of reconstruction. After debate a resolution was passed ordering the vote to be counted, on condition that it did not change the result of the election for President. The same thing, I believe, occurred when the vote of Louisiana was called. It is well to bear in mind that these were the only "ex-rebel" States carried for Seymour and Blair. Is there not certain to be a repetition of this thing if the votes of the Southern States elect a democratic President this year? I am asked this question everywhere.

USED TO SKINNING.

Plausible, very plausible is this fear. Let Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina and Arkansas stand in the way of a radical President, and evidence of intimidation of black voters by the Ku Klux will not be wanting to give Congress an excuse for throwing out their votes. Not many weeks ago I took the official figures of the last election in South Carolina and the official figures of the census of the State, and showed you how the terrified and intimidated negroes of the "insurrectionary" counties had actually contrived to poll more votes than they numbered voters. And yet hundreds of them swore before the Congressional Investigating Committee and before the military authorities that the Ku Klux had prevented their voting. I am sorry to say it, but a nigger will lie for a less consideration than any other people I ever read of. Not two days ago, for a matter of five cents, a negro coal carrier swore to a downright falsehood before me. If that free and independent citizen would lie and call God as witness to his oath for five cents, what would he not swear to for $2 per day as a witness before a committee of Congress appointed to find an excuse for disfranchising the Southern States? I leave this conundrum for Mr. Greeley to solve. Of course, striking out the votes of the Southern States would be revolutionary, but all the excitement it would create would be at the North. In the South it would be regarded as quite the thing expected. "They have perpetrated so many outrages upon our people since the war ended that they can do nothing now to excite us." Thus spoke a distinguished Georgian to me not long ago in a conversation on the subject.

LET THEM ALONE, AND THEY DON'T CARE WHO IS ELECTED.

Except in so far as their local governments are affected the Southern people do not really care who is President. "If the Northern people will leave us to manage our own local affairs," said the same gentleman already referred to, "we won't care a damn who they elect."

Much of this indifference is due to the belief that, even if the South is permitted to pull the democratic chestnuts out of the fire, devil a bite will she have of 'em. In colloquial English, it is expected that if the democracy are successful the Southern democratic leaders, who will have contributed so materially to success, will be politely requested to take a back seat in the synagogue and permit the Northern democratic leaders to perform the ceremony of governing. I have no doubt that some of the Southern papers will assail me for writing this, but it is the truth, no matter what they say. Not that Southern politicians care anything about the spoils (I refer to Southern public men of the old school). Indeed, I question very much if they would not lose money, as before the war, in accepting office. But, after all, there is some honor attached to the positions of foreign minister, member of the Cabinet, &c. And to hold any of these positions without going down on their marrow bones and professing a penitence which they do not and cannot feel—to hold them, in fine, as Count Andrassy holds his position under the Emperor of Austria—not as a pardoned rebel, but as a royal citizen, the peer of any in the North—why, there are few Southern men of ambition who would object.

WHAT MAKES THE SOUTH INTERESTED.

But this cannot be. A despotic emperor can make a pardoned "traitor" his prime minister; but in this republic "loyal" souls won't tolerate any such magnanimity, or, rather, policy. I put Jeff Davis, Bob Toombs and Alex Stephens out of the list entirely; but if G. T. Beauregard was appointed Secretary of War, or Alfred H. Colquitt Minister to England, or John Forsyth Secretary of the Interior, loyalty at the North would set up a howl far surpassing that of the dogs of Constantinople, and the temple of democracy would totter to its base. I repeat that the Southern people feel that they will not possess any real voice in the government of the United States for some years to come. They number three-eighths of the population, and they have not the influence of Rhode Island. If, then, the republicans would pledge themselves to leave the Southern States alone, and not meddle with their internal affairs, nine-tenths of the Southern whites would feel but little more interest in the coming campaign than the people of the Fiji Islands can reasonably be expected to feel. But since the radicals will interfere with them it follows that they look forward to four more years of republican rule with horror; and if their votes avail anything at all the democracy will get them.

THE PLATFORM DEMANDED.

Purposely keeping back the most important question until now I come to the subject of the platform. Those who imagine that the Southern people will be satisfied with any platform the Democratic National Convention may adopt are egregiously mistaken. They will swallow the amendment conferring suffrage on the negro, but they will not go a step further. In the platform there must be a distinct and unqualified denunciation of the election laws, of the Ku Klux laws, of the principles advocated by Mr. Sumner in his amendment to the Amnesty bill. The right of a State to govern itself must be clearly and explicitly affirmed, and the doctrine of absolute non-interference by the general government in the local affairs of the States must be advocated. In fine, the Southern democracy declare that, while willing and ready to make sacrifices for the good of the country, they will not stultify themselves by endorsing principles which they have fought so bitterly for the past six years. The platform, then, must be democratic and not hybrid, or they will not be satisfied. A purely financial reform movement, while of transcendental importance at the North, is of only secondary interest here. What the South demands is political reform, for upon that depends financial reform. The carpet-bag scalawag boa constrictor has been scotched, not killed. It still wriggles its huge length in desperate efforts to again envelop all the Southern States in its loathsome coil. Revenue reform possesses little interest here, and will possess little until the monster is killed.

THE "PASSIVE" POLICY NOT POPULAR.

As regards the passive policy advocated, I do not think that it meets with much favor in the South. Trumbull will scarcely prove an acceptable candidate to the Southern people, while under no circumstances whatever would they accept Sumner. Hostility to Sumner does not need any explanation. The unfavorable reception of Trumbull's name is due to the course of the Illinois Senator during the reconstruction period. It cannot be urged that it is in any way due to his war record, because the most popular prospective Presidential candidate in the South is General Hancock. But, besides, there is a feeling of aversion to permitting a handful of disaffected republicans to absorb the great democratic party. If, the Southern democrats urge, any considerable number of republicans are dissatisfied with the course of their party, let them coalesce with the democracy or run a bolter's ticket; but their efforts to waggle the big democratic dog with their puny tail is ridiculous. Among the old-liners here the feeling is prevalent to force the disaffected republicans to show their hands. Grant's nomination by the Republican National Convention is inevitable; hence he must be regarded as the regular candidate of his party. It is proposed by the old-liners for the democracy to nominate their own men, completely ignoring the Trumbull-Schurz faction, except in so much as accepting their reform platform and utilizing their denunciations of Grant. If such action results in the faction taking the back track for Grant, immense political capital can, it is believed, be made out of it; while, if the reformers are honest and sincere they will accept the democratic candidates and urge their followers to support them.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS RESTIVE.

You may put it down as certain that a surrender of the democracy to the faction will not be relished in the South at all. True enough, the Southern people will vote for Trumbull rather than for Grant; but they certainly prefer Grant to Sumner. Their position at present is really what Napoleon would term an "interested neutrality." But I tell you that if such a thing should happen as their voting Trumbull or any other disaffected republican into the Presidency and his perpetuating the system of rule which now obtains in most of the Southern States, they will slaughter the democracy at the next election with remorseless fury. Truly, the South, while bitterly opposed to the republicans, is not so blindly devoted to the democracy as some might suppose. A restiveness is observable among the rank and file of the party here—a feeling that the leaders have blundered in the past, thrown away opportunities and stultified the party. Let the party be defeated next November and I predict that the South will throw it overboard, unless, indeed, it meets with defeat on a square, defiant democratic platform.

DISINTEGRATION OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Of the republican party in the South I cannot write a great deal. It is in a ludicrous state of disintegration. Its leaders here are such a pack of thieves that even the negroes are distrusting them. In Georgia the party is "stone dead;" in Alabama it has no chance, in Tennessee it is buried under 75,000 majority, while in Virginia and North Carolina it barely survives. In Florida Governor Reed's rascalities have killed it; in Louisiana Governor Warmoth's rascalities have killed it; in Texas Governor Davis' rascalities have killed it, while in Arkansas rascalities have laid it out. In South Carolina it will triumph at the next Presidential election, but only because the negroes there are in an overwhelming majority. There is really no republican party in South Carolina. All I have been able to find there is a mob of ignorant, brutalized negroes, obeying the orders of a gang of the worst thieves outside the Penitentiary. So of all the Southern States Mississippi is the only one in which the republicans have preserved a semblance of decency, and in which their chances are best on a fair vote.

GRANT UNPOPULAR WITH SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

South Carolina and Mississippi are the only Southern States upon which the republicans can count with any degree of certainty. In all the others, except Louisiana, perhaps, the chances are altogether in favor of the democracy. Singularly enough, Grant is not popular with the mass of the republican leaders here. Of late he has refused to keep them in power by the aid of the bayonet, and has peremptorily declined to save them from the results of their own rascality. In private they abuse him, declaring that he is to blame for State after State falling into the hands of the democracy. They would prefer to see some other man nominated for the Presidency; but as this is clearly improbable they make a great show of being devoted to Grant. Hence it is that the delegation from the South to the Republican National Convention will be solid for Grant.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

I predict that the Congressional delegations from the Southern States to the next Congress will be almost solidly democratic. In another letter I will prepare a tabular statement showing what the vote will probably be. Next November the democracy here will make herculean efforts to elect all their candidates for Congress. The present House of Representatives is very close, all things considered, and if the Northern democracy hold their own there is a chance of the South gaining a sufficient number to give them control of the next Congress.

## POLITICAL MATTERS IN NEWBURG.

### The Cry of "No Popery."

NEWBURG, March 2, 1872.

The democrats of this city have placed in nomination for Mayor Halsey R. Stevens, a wealthy lumber merchant and well known throughout the State. His republican competitor is Edson H. Clark, a well-to-do iron manufacturer and a gentleman of some prominence in local politics. The charter election occurs on Tuesday next, March 5. The democrats have also nominated to the office of Trustee of Common Schools a Catholic—the first ever named for the office in this city, although one of the members of the Board is a Jew. Ordinarily a nomination to this office by either party is equivalent to an election, the Board consisting of four democrats and four republicans, one each being nominated and elected each year. But the nomination of the Catholic, John Riley, has given so much offence to the Protestant sentiment of the city—now so generally excited on the public school question—that an independent democratic nomination for the office is probable. Personally Mr. Riley is conceded to be a gentleman of estimable character and intellectually qualified for the position; but the Protestant democrats have taken offence at the nomination, and many of them will support an opposition candidate.

## POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

### Colonel Forney's Double Circus Act.

[From the Chicago Tribune (republican) Feb. 27.]

Colonel Forney seems to be attempting the temporary and dexterous performance of riding two horses which are going in opposite directions. Nothing is more certain than that he must either take one horse or the other or come to the ground. He is dining one day with the President, the next with Sumner. The courtier who is so happy on two days is very likely to come gone on the third. Some parties seem to be informed that he has resigned his Collectorship to be independent of Presidential influence, while others avow that it is with a view to support President Grant for re-election without being supposed to be influenced by $6,000 a year. To-day he is reported as conferring with Greeley and other designing persons concerning the Cincinnati "revolt." To-morrow it is intimated that, having helped elect several Presidents on very low terms without advantage to himself, he is looking out for something better next time.

### Davis and Hancock.

The Shawneetown (Ill.) *Gazette* has pronounced in favor of Judge Davis for President and General Hancock for Vice.

### Judge Davis and the Opposition to General Grant.

[Washington correspondence (February 28) Boston Post.]

A prominent politician, admitted to be one of the shrewdest and best-informed in the country, and who has been identified with the republican party since its organization, declares that if Judge Davis is nominated by the united opposition (which this gentleman believes will occur), General Grant will get the electoral votes of not more than six States. The gentleman mentioned has conferred freely with nearly every democratic Senator and representative in Congress, and he says he has yet to meet the first one who opposes the nomination of Judge Davis.

### Ex-Governor Holden Retires.

Ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has retired from his participation in the Washington *Chronicle*. In his letter of retiracy he recommends General Grant for re-election, saying:—"I regard his (General Grant's) re-election to a second term as equally important with that of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. There is nothing in his career, whether at the head of armies or as President of the United States, which does not evince his supreme attachment to the Union and entitle him to the entire confidence of the friends of the government in the Eastern, Northern and Western States. While this is so he has been uniformly magnanimous, generous and just towards the Southern people. That people will, I think, make a great mistake if they do not sustain him in this contest by even larger majorities than they gave him in 1868."

### Judge Davis and the New Hampshire Democracy.

The Concord *Patriot* (democratic), referring to the Labor Reform nominations of Davis and Parker, says:—

Neither of these candidates has hitherto been identified with the distinctive labor organization. They seem to have been selected upon their record as men of pure character and fair statesmanship. The opinion is, however, freely expressed by the friends of President Grant that the ticket was decided upon and prearranged some weeks ago by prominent political leaders at Washington.

### North Carolina and Judge Davis.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Morning Star* (democratic) sums up its views in regard to the Labor Reform nominations as follows:—

There is reason to believe that the Liberal Republican Convention will accept these nominations, and that in turn they will be endorsed by the democrats and conservatives. If this is done the next President and Vice President of the United States will be David Davis and Joel Parker.

### The Labor Reform Movement in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Ledger* (straight out democrat) gives a *quasi* support to the Davis and Parker ticket, and at the same time gives a rebuke to the democratic leaders in this wise:—

We by no means deprecate these movements. They show that while the executive authorities of the democratic party are refusing to move, the whole people are not passive. In due time Mr. Belmont will be compelled to meet the Democratic Committee or it will meet without him, and call a convention, when the response of three million drilled and veteran warriors will clearly indicate wherein the elements to defeat Grant are to be found, and while a few men, who would otherwise vote for Grant, will support these outside nominees, the masses will rally to the standard set up by the democracy.

### California Democrats and the Labor Reform Ticket.

Under the heading "Our Next President and Vice President" the Sacramento *Reporter* (Democratic) of the 23d ultimo says editorially:—

Glorious tidings comes over the wires. The Labor Reformers' Convention at Columbus, Ohio, has adjourned after a harmonious session, and has nominated Judge David Davis, of Illinois, for President, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice President. The platform adopted is made for the most part of democratic timber. It was not possible for the Labor Reformers to act more wisely. Their ticket is the strongest that could be made. It may be predicted with confidence that the nominations will be ratified by the Liberal Republican Mass Convention which will meet at Cincinnati, May 1, and by the Democratic National Convention, which has not yet been called. Therefore they will be the next President and Vice President of the United States.

### Hendricks the Coming Man.

The Washington *Republican* (republican) thinks that Hendricks is the coming man for the democrats, and remarks:—

Mr. Hendricks has not been around Washington for the last two weeks for nothing. The whole Presidential question has been talked over recently, and the understanding has been arrived at that it would be the greatest folly that could be committed for the democracy to allow Carl Schurz and Charles Sumner to dictate to them their next nomination.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* (republican) believes that this, "the latest phase of the Presidential question, utterly overthrows the schemes of Schurz and Brown, and is the death knell of Mr. Trumbull as a Presidential candidate. Nothing is left for them to do except to go over to the democracy or return to the republican party."

### Judge Davis and the Ohio Democracy.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Herald*, formerly Vallandigham's organ, remarks that, "by whatever understanding the nomination of Judge Davis was made, its public reception is noticeable not so much for any special or popular regard for him as it is for the universal desire manifested to unite all opponents of the Grant mercenaries upon some one platform and one candidate."

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States flagship Pensacola (twenty-two guns), flying the flag of Commodore Roger N. Stembel, arrived at Panama on the evening of the 8th ult. She sailed from San Francisco, Cal., January 1. She will remain at Panama about six weeks and until she has received 160 additional men to complete her crew.

Paymaster T. T. Caswell and Clerk J. G. Sanker reported for duty on the United States steamer Pensacola, on 10th ult., relieving Paymaster George F. Hendee and Clerk Mr. Binder. Chief Engineer G. J. Barry, of the Pensacola, has been invalided, and gone home.

Captain J. H. Higbee, United States Marines, Fleet Marine Officer, is a passenger on his way to join the flagship California, at Valparaiso.

### Naval Court Martial.

NORFOLK, Va., March 1, 1872.

The naval court martial that has been in session at this Navy Yard for the last two weeks adjourned to-day to the Washington Navy Yard. Admiral Goldsborough, president, and the other officers comprising the Court departed on the evening steamer for Washington, via Baltimore.

### Investigation of Frauds in a Naval Asylum.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 1, 1872.

Generals Osborne and Cavender arrived here yesterday morning to investigate the alleged frauds at the Southern branch Naval and Military Asylum. They were received and entertained by Charles A. Raymond, Deputy Governor, against whom the charges were preferred. An informal investigation was held last night, at which many of the prominent men of the county were present.

### Naval Orders.

Lieutenant William R. Rhoades is detached from the Powhatan and is ordered to special duty with Commander Grosman. Chaplain J. G. Wallace is detached from Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered home.

## THE TEA AND COFFEE DUTY.

A meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held on Saturday afternoon to receive the report of the sub-committee appointed to go to Washington and present a petition to Congress praying for the speedy settlement of the tariff in regard to tea and coffee. Mr. W. A. Booth presided. Mr. Hull and Mr. Farrington, on the part of the committee, explained that the Committee on Finance (as stated in the HERALD of Saturday) had assured them that whatever legislation might be passed would not go into effect until the 1st July. The committee received the thanks of the meeting, which then adjourned.

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# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 64


AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.


WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—LUNA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE VETERAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—LA BELLE SAVAGE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BUFFALO BILL.—THE BLIND MISE.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MARRIAGE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—MIGNON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MAUD'S PERIL.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—ZINGARI; OR, THE QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—UNION.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third ave.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.


# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, March 4, 1872.

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4—Religious: Church Services Yesterday in the City and Suburbs; Henry Ward Beecher on Prayer; O. B. Frothingham's Estimate of the HERALD Sermon Reports; The Heavenly City Unlike New York; Mr. Hepworth on the Atonement; Father McCready on Thoughtless Christians; The Press Denounced by Father O'Keefe.
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THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, says a despatch, attended a cock fight yesterday at Havana. Among the Dons this is the sort of pastime reserved for the Lord's Day.

GOULD WAS IN ALBANY LAST WEEK. It is given out that he will be there again to-day. Unless he can bring very powerful arguments to bear in favor of his retention in power the committees of the Senate and Assembly should all the more promptly report the Erie bills because of his presence at the State capital.

ANOTHER SNOW BLOCKADE ON THE UNION PACIFIC, and the trouble is still on the great Rocky Mountain divide. The railroad company is still said to be unprovided with the necessary ploughs and machines for clearing the track, which has great ridges of snow fifteen feet high piled up on either side and more blowing down. Old Sol is likely to solve the question one of these days. Let the short-sighted managers of the road beware of another such winter of mishaps and delays.

A MODEST REQUEST.—A bill has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature asking Congress to appropriate fifty million acres of the public lands to aid the State in paying her public debt. This may seem at the first blush a rather modest request; but, after all, the public lands might as well be appropriated in the manner suggested as to have them gobbled up by railroad speculators and lobby jobbers.

FRENCH CABINET DIFFICULTIES.—President Thiers' Cabinet remains divided by personal jealousies and official recrimination. We are informed to-day, by telegram from Paris, that a ministerial crisis is imminent at Versailles. The Executive and the Parliament are at variance on the subjects of the Catholic petitions, the time of Legislative adjournment and the press law. Then there are likes and dislikes towards ex-imperial officials accused of malfeasance in office, so that the attention of the Executive must be withdrawn, to a very considerable extent, from the national republican motto—Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

### The Presidency—The Anti-Grant Politicians—The Recent Senate Debate and the New Hampshire Election.

We have already two parties in the field for the Presidential succession, and there are three others preparing for the battle. The two parties that have proclaimed their candidates and their principles are the party of labor reform and the party of temperance and women's rights. The labor reformers, with their ticket of Judge Davis and Governor Parker, of New Jersey, are evidently in the market and manœuvring for a bargain with the democrats; the temperance and women's rights reformers as evidently intend to hold their own course as an independent organization. The three parties which remain yet in the background are the regular republican, the anti-Grant republican, and the democratic parties. The democrats, on General Blair's passive policy, are hoping for a coalition with the anti-Grant republicans, on a mixed ticket and India-rubber platform. The anti-Grant republicans have two strings to their bow. Their first object, if possible, is to supersede General Grant in the regular party convention, and, failing in this, their ultimate purpose is an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the democratic party.

What, then, is the prospect? We conjecture that the five political parties we have named will, in the final shaping of the campaign, be reduced to three—the republican party, the democratic party and the party of temperance and women's rights, and that this third party will, practically, signify nothing. In short, from present appearances, this Presidential contest will be between the republican party, with General Grant as its candidate, and the democratic party, strengthened to some extent by floating voters and by bolting and stay-at-home republicans. But still, the catalogue of last year's State elections presents so strong a case in favor of General Grant that democrats and republican bolters and malcontents despair of defeating him unless they can divert from the republican camp a considerable body of new bolters to the opposition lines. The anti-Grant republican leaders and engineers of the Senate—Messrs. Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz and others, including the "Tipton Slasher"—have been for many months industriously devoting themselves, by day and by night, to this one great object—the diversion from General Grant of the balance of power. St. Domingo served them a good turn last March in New Hampshire; but St. Domingo being then abandoned by Grant he more than repaired his New Hampshire losses in Connecticut. Then came from Mr. Schurz his civil service reform, in which he was flanked by General Grant. Then came the New York Custom House investigation; but as this inquiry has resulted in exposing only the evils of a system forty years old, it soon became apparent that this mine would not serve to blow up the administration. Desperate cases require desperate remedies, and so, then, as the last expedient from the remorseless Schurz, through the soured and disappointed Sumner, came that terrible indictment aiming at nothing less than the alienation from the President of the whole German republican vote of the United States.

On the 12th of February last Mr. Sumner submitted to the Senate a lengthy preamble reciting certain transactions, naming certain parties and embracing certain letters in reference to the sales of arms to the French by our government, during the late war between France and Germany, and suggesting not only corruption on the part of United States officials, but that "the good name of the American government seems to be seriously compromised by these incidents," &c.; and to this ominous preamble was appended a resolution directing a select committee of seven to be appointed "to investigate all sales of ordnance stores made by the government during the war between France and Germany, to ascertain the persons to whom such sales were made, the circumstances under which they were made, the real parties in interest and the sums respectively paid and received by the real parties," &c. On the 29th of February, after a hot debate, running through sixteen days, this aforesaid lengthy preamble was cut off and the resolution was adopted.

Having fully informed our readers of the parties behind the scenes concerned in this extravaganza, and of the real object of the parties on the stage, we may now properly consider the developments and the general results of the Senate debate. Among these developments we find that the insinuations of of Mr. Sumner's preamble of corruption and bad faith on the part of the administration are all given up as groundless; that Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull have each and all failed to make out even a plausible case against the administration; that Sumner was seriously crippled early in the engagement, and left the brunt of the battle to be borne by the bold, persevering Schurz; that Schurz comes out of the hot fight without much gain, but without serious loss, having had nothing serious at stake in the controversy as the henchman of Sumner; that the wily Trumbull is a full-fledged anti-Grant or liberal republican candidate for the Presidency, and has pinned his faith to the passive or possum policy of General Blair, and with an eye to the democratic party as a hopeful balance of power. This is among the most clearly defined of the developments of this Senate debate, and yet we are sorry to say that so far we have no encouraging democratic responses to Mr. Trumbull's advances as a liberal republican. We find, too, from this debate, that Schurz has taken the oath of Hannibal against the administration, and is prepared to join any coalition that may be formed for the defeat of General Grant in the elections of next November. We find, on the other hand, that while the half repenting Sumner has not rendered himself ineligible to sit as a delegate in the Philadelphia Convention of June next, the cunning Fenton has not committed himself in this discussion.

This silence of Mr. Fenton, under the temptations presented him as an anti-Grant republican to reopen fire upon Thomas Murphy, is very remarkable. He is evidently no longer on the same Presidential road with Mr. Greeley; for, indeed, since the opening of this discussion on the sales of these second hand muskets to the French, the *Tribune*, on the Presidential question, barring the tariff, has been a democratic paper. We infer that Mr. Fenton does not intend to carry his opposition to General Grant beyond Philadelphia, and is meditating a treaty of peace, but that "high reeling" Greeley, notwithstanding the little drawback of free trade, has fixed his hears and his ropes upon Cincinnati, where Gratz Brown and his liberal republicans are to act as the forlorn hope of the passive democracy. No encouraging voice is heard by the New Hampshire republicans from "our later Franklin." On the contrary, he is working like a beaver to defeat them, because they ignore the Sage of Chappaqua and fly the flag of "the Appomattox apple tree." The House investigation of the facts connected with the sales of arms to France Mr. Greeley denounces as a farce, because the facts disclosed sustain the honesty of the administration, financially and politically. In short, we fear that if there is one man in the country more anxious than Sumner, Trumbull or Schurz for the success of the democrats in New Hampshire it is the absurdly ambitious and implacable Greeley. He has reached that point in his personal grievances which, in 1848, turned Martin Van Buren against his own party and his own record in order to obtain his great revenge.

Thus, as a godsend, this Senate debate has served a good purpose to the democrats of New Hampshire, where they are circulating liberally the speeches of Messrs. Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull as campaign documents, and where the old party claptrap and chop logic of their stump speakers are greatly enlivened by the interlarded anti-Grant grumblings of the New York *Tribune*. In short, the two weeks' discussion of Sumner's resolution in the Senate on both sides, Grant and anti-Grant republicans, was mainly intended for this coming New Hampshire election, and in view of its probable and possible consequences as the first gun of the Presidential campaign. The republicans of New Hampshire are fighting this fight under the banner of General Grant, and if they are defeated (and at best the State is very close) what will be the effect upon the Cincinnati Convention and upon the Philadelphia Convention? The effect, it is thought by the democrats, may strengthen the Cincinnati diversion into a hopeful enterprise, while the anti-Grant republicans are dreaming that New Hampshire may possibly enable them to cut out "the military despot" even in the house of his friends. Hence this Senate debate, and the unusual importance attached on all sides to this impending New Hampshire election.

### The Hawkins Mite—The Herald Still in Doubt.

The fame of the Hawkins mite is still spreading, and waxeth strong in promise of goodly results to public morality generally. Our correspondents, as will be seen elsewhere in to-day's HERALD, make many excellent suggestions as to its ultimate disposal, which we shall hereinafter pass to consider. Truly, one could hardly foresee how many worthy objects there are in the compass of Manhattan Island on which one might lavish ten dollars with so much comfort to his soul; and we are the more encouraged to publish these suggestions that, although they heap hot coals on the head of Brother Hawkins, they will give him a hint as to how much better use a man can put his surplus currency than in insidiously attempting to corrupt public opinion at its fountain-head—the press.

Now as to the suggestions. No, John Pemberton, it cannot be. Your case is a hard one, even though you be not a "hard case" yourself. But you entered the bonds of matrimony with your eyes open, even as Brother Hawkins listened to the temptings of the Evil One. By your own confession you are fit to serve on a jury, and that alone is an effectual bar to your claim. At your present wages you could afford to serve your country at the jury allowance with considerable profit to yourself. Do it. "Sister Ann," if you "see any one coming," it will not be the effigy of De Soto on the white horse, which is engraved on Brother Hawkins' greenback. We gave on Thursday last our reasons why it should not go to the Foundling Hospital. We repeat them in the case of the Infant Asylum. To guard against the hinted possibility of the mite returning whence it came, we hide it in the inmost recesses of our safe and lock the door. "Unitarian," you have not bettered your case by your second appeal. The sewing machine stockholders that purchased shares at five dollars expected them soon to be worth ten; while it cannot be denied that those who got them for "thank you" made all they deserve. Run not the sewing machine needle into the eye of the peccant Hawkins, whatever his connection may have been with the "company," while the iron of disappointed speculation has entered into your own stockholding soul. Jennie Thompson, you have moved us with your story of the poor, almost sightless girl. The very publication of the girl's honest endeavor, bless your heart, will, we are sure, obtain the needed balance; for the givers of mites in this great city have not all axes to grind about Unitarian sermons and sectarian appropriations. The Hawkins mite must still abide with us. The Presbyterian minister's wife's horse and buggy charity we commend to Bergh. We'll "none on't;" it is sectarian. We wonder, if the Presbyterian got it, would he call the horse Dexter? For the family of the wretched Foster we have deep compassion, and we commend our answer to the sewing machine girl to this kind-hearted "wife and mother."

No; the mite must remain with us for the present. Cannot that Holy Alliance—the Union League—help us? We have a vague general idea that there is in this ten dollar bill the germ of a scathing monumental rebuke to unctuous gray-headed Phariseeism, which, after being caught in the act, can carry its head with a sleek smile, rub its hands washingly, after the manner of Pontius Pilate, and attack sectarianism as if its Unitarian cat had never been "let out of the bag." But where, oh where, can we plant this ten dollar note, like a city on a hill, where it may do its work of rebuke and exhortation; where, in teaching the hard way of the transgressor, it can in some way be read personally as Dexter A. Hawkins, his X mark?

ASSEMBLYMAN SAMUEL J. TILDEN is the representative man at Albany of the regenerated democracy. It is impossible that he can be lukewarm on the subject of Erie reform. Yet he might as well be an open advocate of the Ring lobby as be a cold friend of the reformers.

### The Outlawed Lowerys of North Carolina and Governmental Supineness.

The deeply interesting story of the outlawed Lowerys which we present in to-day's HERALD, written in the midst of the scenes and curious personages described, will be a startling revelation to those who have only recalled the existence of this gang of bandits as from time to time the particulars of an additional murder were woven in with their long list of crimes. The graphic picture of Robeson county, North Carolina, and its mongrel inhabitants, tells a frightful tale of social and racial demoralization, which becomes an unsolvable enigma when attempted to be argued back to its causes. The puzzle is not that the brigands have defied the local, State and federal authorities over a period of nine years, with rewards mounting up to forty-five thousand dollars on their heads, but that a plundered and outraged community should, through favor as well as fear, have remained passive with such deadly cut-throats in their midst. The swamp land around that significantly named village of Scuffletown has become to the Lowerys what Sherwood forest was to the band of the somewhat mythical Robin Hood, while the hybrid inhabitants, springing from Scotch, Portuguese, Indian, negro, and Lord knows what other racial germs, replace the friendly Saxon boors of post-Norman Yorkshire. Taken as bold and crafty robbers, treacherous, with by times a spice of bandit honor, murderers of a cool, yet savage and relentless stamp, they appear to have combined in their intricate characters a problem of race presenting all the worst elements of human nature with a positive tinge of genius and a distinct trace of such of the better phases of our nature as can be expected to appear in human beings the branded Ishmaelites of a semi-barbarous people. The truth is that it is a question of wealth as well as comparative civilization. No people with much of the good things of this world, with a hope of increasing them, could permit for a month the existence of marauders of this bloody stamp prowling around them. It is the social curses of the whole South brought to a focus of fifteen miles square of swamp land. We can discern there the deadly canker of slavery, with its vile, irresponsible and promiscuous admixture of race; its so-called chivalric haughtiness and disregard of human life; its improvidence in the master, its indolence in the slave, and its grovelling sensuality for generations everywhere. With this cursed fabric overturned; with a country worried by a depleting war, which upset the slipshod economy of a century past, the people seem like men scarce wakened from a horrid dream, and without energy left of the sort that strips to the waist and toils to recover lost ground. This is indeed a saddening state of things, and one which it behooves all who love their country and its greatness to see remedied.

The enterprise and manly vigor which have built up one village in the East, North or West, would have cleared away such human pests as the Lowery gang before anything else was thought of. But the bandits of Robeson county are as natural an outgrowth upon the population as poisonous fungi upon decayed vegetable matter—explainable in the same way as the brigands of Greece, Italy or Mexico. We wish for and must have a better state of affairs in our republic, where the rotten portions of our social organism have been uprooted, and it needs but the exercise of will to set the rest right. The Old North State cannot for shame's sake stand carelessly by on the principle, "*Vacuus contat coram latrones viator*," while her name becomes a by-word and a reproach. The failure of one attempt at the capture of these mongrel bandits should not be made the excuse by either the State or federal government for a shameful inaction.

### The Great Southern Cyclone—Another Brilliant Triumph of the Signal Bureau.

The great cyclone which has just ravaged the Southern seaboard opens the equinoctial campaign. If we may judge by its fury of what is to follow, our cities and seaports may take timely warning and prepare for a rough and stormy season. The Signal Service reports on Saturday morning reveal the immensity of the disturbance, covering the entire country from Tennessee to Florida and thence everywhere northward to New York with a tremendous rotating gale, whose centre had worked itself from the Gulf across the Southern tier of States into the Gulf Stream off Wilmington. The velocity of the wind the preceding evening at Savannah had reached the hurricane figure of sixty miles an hour, nearly as high as in the cyclone of last August; and twelve hours later nearly the same velocity was reported from Norfolk. In Virginia and northward very large quantities of snow fell as the vast meteor moved northward off the Atlantic coast.

Here in New York the storm set in between twelve M. and one P. M., with the wind strong from the northeast, gradually by nightfall veering round by the north to the west—a point of the wind from which invariably a clearing up commences. Our westerly and northwest winds are dry, because in passing over the dry land they collect no vapor, but sweep off that which has drifted in from the sea. It was past midnight, however, before the clear sky over this island began to be visible, from which some idea may be formed of the immense mass of vapor which had come in upon the land from the Gulf of Mexico.

This is a well defined example of the readiness and frequency with which such travelling depressions are propagated towards the Gulf Stream and a striking proof against many theorists, that this great ocean current is the natural track and highway for storms, entitling it to its old name—the Storm King. As yet we have heard of no casualties or shipwrecks on the coast in this gale, but it is hardly time yet to hear. The Saturday steamers for Liverpool and other European ports fortunately got off just in time to elude it, and are probably now ten or twelve hours ahead of it, and will doubtless be able to keep it at a respectful distance.

The prediction and signalling of this cyclone is another brilliant triumph of the Signal Service at Washington. The tempest was noticed at the Signal Office early on Friday morning, then in the Gulf, creeping stealthily along, preparatory to its grand and violent outburst over the country, and its approach was foreannounced to all the Atlantic seaports twenty or twenty-four hours in advance. It is of the utmost importance to the country that General Myer should have telegraphic weather reports from the West Indies, to insure similar success always, and to enable him to warn the Gulf ports, which are most exposed, because first overtaken. No department of the government has done more for the honor of science and the good of the people, according to its means, than the Weather Bureau; and the whole nation will be disappointed if Congress does not provide for it most liberally and put it upon the best possible footing.

### The Legislative Committees and the Erie Railroad Bills—The Responsibilities of the Republican Leaders.

Another week has been wasted by the committees of the Senate and Assembly in hearing arguments on the bills relating to the Erie Railroad direction, and it is given out that further discussions are to take place during the present week. The republican reform Legislature is thus doing the work of the Erie Ring with fidelity and efficiency. Whatever may be the final action of the committees on the repeal of the Classification act and the fair election of directors, whether they report Senator O'Brien's bill in its original shape, or mutilate it in the secret service of the "Ring," or boldly report against it, the present extraordinary and unnecessary delay is the very thing the Erie lobbyists desire, and for which they would be willing to pay a liberal amount of the stockholders' money. Unless the committees of both houses bring their labors upon these measures to a close this week they will find it difficult to persuade the people that they are any better than their predecessors of the infamous Legislature of 1869. The pretence that any further legal arguments are needed to enable them to understand the plain provisions of Senator O'Brien's bill or to make up their minds upon its merits, is, in the language of New York politicians, "too thin." Before the last election, which swept the State in the cause of reform and sent the present large republican majority to Albany, no candidate on that side of the House would have hesitated a moment to declare his conviction of the vicious character of the Erie management and to avow his determination to overthrow the men who, by their recklessness, unscrupulousness and lawlessness, have brought reproach upon the nation. It is as absurd and inconsistent to require arguments as to the justice of restoring their rights to the Erie stockholders and of overthrowing the men who have violently seized and confiscated their property, as it would be to listen to the pleadings of counsel as to the justice of attempting to restore to New York the money stolen by the Tammany Ring and of overthrowing the men who plundered the city treasury.

It is rumored that the tactics of the Erie lobby are to enlist the prominent leaders of the republican factions in their service on the promise of aid, pecuniary and otherwise, in carrying out their personal schemes. It has long been suspected that the Fenton interests have been identified more or less with the Erie management, and many attribute the Senator's success in his last contest to that influence. It is certain that many members of the present Legislature who are known as Fenton men are either openly or secretly playing the game of the Erie Ring. Now it will not do for Senator Fenton to be preaching civil service reform in Washington while his political adherents at Albany are voting and working in the service of a notorious lobby. Already some of his nearest friends in the Legislature are looked upon with suspicion, and should they be found, directly or indirectly, openly or covertly, supporting the Erie Ring, the suspicion will ripen into certainty and the people of the State, who have taken to heart the cause of Legislative reform, will remember it against them in the future. The republican factions are now pretty evenly balanced in this State, although the weight of federal patronage has hitherto turned the scales in favor of the Conkling wing; but let either side become, through its representative men, associated with the corruptions of Erie, and it will be swept away before the indignation of the people. Our Senators at Washington should keep a sharp look-out for their friends at Albany, and should insist that the interests of the party shall not be bartered away for money; for it is just as certain that Senator O'Brien's bill cannot be defeated this session, except by the use of money, as it is that the Classification act was passed by bribery and corruption in 1869. The republican leaders should remember, too, that there can now be no divided responsibility for legislative action. The republicans have the whole power in both houses, and if they use it to sell out the cause of reform they will have to answer for their venality to the same power that last November destroyed Tammany and swept the democracy temporarily out of existence.

### John Bull and the Alabama Bill.

Our transatlantic cousin, Mr. John Bull, experiences twinges of conscience now and then with reference to the Alabama affair—the piracies of the vessel and the payment for the venture. John has a national conscience, be it known, and this same conscience was, at one period of his family history, a very sensitive one; that is, before it became demoralized by foreign war and the crochety consequences and treasury incomings thereof. The seared and charred remnant of this conscience prompts him to discharge the Alabama claims bill, but then comes in his sense of materialistic economy, which urges him to inquire how much money he will have to pay in reality, and whether the American receipt for the cash will be a receipt in full, and have effect for his securement against damages in the future. A cable telegram from London states that it is conceded generally in the metropolis that the English government is prepared to allow the arbitration of the Alabama claims to proceed under an agreement that "in no event shall the sum awarded for damages exceed a certain stipulated amount." That is, according to our reading of the news report, Mr. Bull will pay a certain round sum, but have nothing to do with the matter of consequential or inferential damages. In this wise he hopes to have Mr. Fish throw up his hands and exclaim, "Thank God! just enough and no more!"—words used by the English proprietress of a fashionable boarding school for young ladies as the daily after meal grace, at the very moment when the girls were painfully aware that they had not had half enough to eat. It must be acknowledged that John Bull is really a complacently domestic fellow—"the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES A. FLAMMER, republican reformer, represents the Seventeenth district of New York city at Albany. He is a lawyer, and received the votes of all the friends of reform in the November election. He is on the Judiciary Committee, represents an independent constituency, and knows the true character of the Erie ring. He cannot hang fire on the bill to repeal the Classification act and secure a fair election of directors of the Erie Railroad. Any tampering with the question would on his part be suicidal.

FRANCE AND HER ROYAL FRIENDS.—Count de Chambord is willing to "risk his life to save France." So we are assured on the authority of his private secretary. An Old World philosopher of the politico-economic school says he has frequently heard men assert, "I will lay my head on the block" for the maintenance of this or that principle or dogma; but that he observed "the block was well out of sight" at the moment. The Count may be a brave man personally, but that is nothing at all, for there were "brave men living before Agamemnon."

### Gleanings from the Pulpits.

This is the season peculiarly assigned to religious revivals, and in most of our city churches sermons are preached to advance the revival interest, and, the first thing necessary on the part of the sinner toward conversion being repentance and then faith, or both combined, Mr. Hepworth thought good yesterday to point his congregation to "the lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world." The whole race, he said, is in the bondage of sin—not alone sins which we have committed, but sins also which we have inherited, and in whose consequences we are involved. Our religious nature is distorted and twisted, and we find it hard to do right, even with all the incentives of the Christian religion in our hearts. The disease is in our wills, and it is well nigh mortal, but the lamb of God can take away all our sins, and that lamb is to be found in the person of Christ, whose atonement can do all for us that we need, both for this life and the next. The manifestation of Christ's love in giving Himself for the life of the world, and the demand which that manifestation makes upon our love in return, and the efficacy of prayer to God, through Jesus Christ, was the theme of discourse by Rev. Mr. McNamee in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The danger of delaying repentance and resting in a nominal profession of Christianity was also pointed out, and the reverend father wished it to be well understood that "a close attention to affairs which concern the soul never interfered in any way with the routine business of the world." This is a stumbling-stone and rock of offence to thousands of men. They think that religion will interfere with their business or their pleasure; whereas it purifies both and enlivens and beautifies life in all its forms and phases. The Rev. Mr. Birkins pictured the solicitude of Paul for the soul of his people, and showed that this solicitude is "not only produced by Christianity, but is developed to its most effective forms by the same power. Religion not only kindles a glowing desire for salvation, but keeps it flaming in the soul. And Napoleon recognized this self perpetuating power of religion when he said 'the religion of Christ subsists by its own force.'" The motives which inspire the solicitude for the souls of the impenitent were also clearly depicted, and in his closing appeal to this class the reverend gentleman very pointedly and eloquently said, "There will be no Calvary crowned with the cross and sprinkled with atoning blood in eternity," and hence here and now is the time and the place to seek salvation.

"Say not in thine heart that the former days were better than these," said the preacher. Yet this is just what Dr. Hitchcock has to the Broadway Tabernacle congregation. The age is degenerate, he says. Our profounder thinkers, our greatest essayists, our most erudite men, come from Germany. To the land we are indebted for the best elucidations of our scriptural lore, and the best Hebrew and Latin translations of evangelical archives we owe to Teutonic scholars. And yet, despite all their erudition and teachings, the world at large is getting to be more sceptical. Ritualism is abounding, and "many are caught within the silken meshes of the net of Romanism and are drawn into the vortex of the papacy. Pantheism is also gaining sway, and in our atheism we try to deny our sins or to convince ourselves that sin is right. We are happy to know and free to believe that there is a silver lining to this dark cloud, a bright side to this black picture. We believe that much of atheism and infidelity which exists and prevails in nominally Christian countries is on the lip and not in the heart. People think too much and too deeply now to be persuaded by others or to persuade themselves that there is no God or that He is one with matter. We can trace "the world at large" for more common sense and more faith than Dr. Hitchcock seems inclined to credit it with. According to the liberal Christian or Unitarian view of the Lord's Supper, as expressed yesterday in the Church of the Messiah by Mr. Schermerhorn that sacrament is simply a commemorative feast in honor of the noblest and divinest of human beings. The Romanists, he said, believed in a mystical transubstantiation; the Ritualist in some miraculous or supernatural influence pervading the institution and constituting it a sacrament, and the various evangelical denominations believe that by this means they individually appropriate the merits of a vicarious atonement. Reason, as well as the obvious meaning of the Bible, refutes these views. The great argument against them, however, is that they implied an abnormal and supernatural agency in man's spiritual development, and it is against this theory that the liberal Christian contended most strongly. The illustrat

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presented by Mr. Schermerhorn to show the necessity for the use of this sacrament at all left out, of course, as they should to be consistent with his views, the only religious element which makes this Supper differ from every other meal to a Christian mind and heart, namely, faith. It is not the Lord's Supper that the Christian thinks most about as he kneels before the table and receives the sacred emblems. It is the Lord's death, and "as oft as ye do this ye do show forth the Lord's death till He come." Without this idea the prime element of a sacrament is lacking. If men forget or ignore the death of Christ for the redemption of the world it matters very little for the soul's eternal good how much else they may remember.

It would hardly be courteous in us to pass by without notice the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, who yesterday let his hearers know that he is a regular and attentive reader of Monday's HERALD; but he evidently was not as sweet and genial as he sometimes is. For instance, speaking of the moral ideal of humanity's religion he remarked that "the best man is the smartest man. The best man in the clerical profession is the one who can blow his own horn the loudest, win the largest salary, have the most servants and get the longest reports in the HERALD." Of course we accept the compliment to our own discrimination in the last sentence, but we think the reverend brother is a little too hard upon his fellow workmen in the Lord's vineyard in the other phrases.

After reading through Mr. Chauncey Giles' sermon on the Creation physically described, but spiritually interpreted, we are ready to admit how easy it is to darken counsel by words without knowledge. The reader may find much more to admire in and be better able to comprehend the following sentences than we are, and we are quite willing he shall:—"Fishes represent living scientifics that relate to the affections or will, and wherever mentioned in the Bible they have this significance. They also represent those who teach them, and it was for this reason that the Lord chose fishermen for apostles." If we should exercise our Yankee privilege of guessing we should guess that the Saviour had no such thought in His mind, and for one of many reasons—namely, that not one-half of the disciples were fishermen, so far as the sacred record informs us. What, then, becomes of the theory of "living scientifics that relate to the affections or will?"

"The Vices of New York, as Manifested in its Extravagance," was the theme of Mr. Northrop yesterday. This extravagance is seen in the style of our houses and living, and also in the style of our funerals after death. The great fault lay, he thought, in the poor aping the wealthy in these things. The ladies were reminded of their extravagance in dress and the vanity which it breeds and fosters. How much better it would be if the extravagant ones could say with the Dominican Friar Burke, "I never will own a penny or a penny's worth," with the addition "that is not consecrated to God and His cause." Breaking through the established usages of Catholic churches, Father Burke refused to preach or lecture in St. James' church yesterday unless the admission fee was ignored. He was to preach a charity sermon, and he was willing to trust the people. The result more than justified this confidence, for, as our report states, the largest collection ever known in this church was taken up. In St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, Harlem, the sins of calumny and detraction were deprecated by Father McGuire, who excoriated Nast and his caricatures as gross calumniators, especially of Catholics and Irish. In St. Stephen's church Father McCready declared that the great want of this age is lack of reflection. The truths of religion will avail a man nothing unless he thinks upon them. And from thinking springs action. Let the people think more about the future and the things of the life to come, and they are morally certain to lead better and holier lives here on earth.

The Brooklyn Academy services were conducted last evening by General Howard, Rev. H. M. Gallaher and Mr. Powers, and our reporter states a fact and draws a conclusion which is not very creditable to the religious stability of the thousands who flock to those services. The name that is above every other name—Jesus—was the subject of General Howard's discourse. He illustrated the power that may reside in a name, and encouraged his hearers to entreat the Lord to help them to break off their sins, and to put their trust in the Saviour and do their duty. The Rev. Mr. Gallaher followed in a few words of good cheer and Godspeed to this new enterprise. Mr. Beecher was engaged with the subject of prayer yesterday, illustrating its effect upon those who pray and upon those who are prayed for. Mr. Pomeroy was certain that "nothing in God's universe is more substantial than heaven; that saints are not ghosts; that the society of the redeemed is not a mingling of particles of gas, nor are they who dwell in glory floating loose in ether like waifs upon the sea." Though heaven is thus real he was glad that there would be no taxes or rent to pay and no "ring" of lawless plunderers ruling there. As was proper after working up the imagination of the congregation to the highest point of anxiety to get there, he pointed them to the only way, by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. We commend the sermons to-day to our numerous readers.

**The Late Solar Eclipse.**

The observations of the late eclipse have not yet been fully gathered in, and the results to be deduced from them can hardly be expected for some weeks, but there is reason to know that they will be very rich. The eclipse was observed by Professors Respighi, De la Rive, Janssen and Lockyer, with numerous scientific assistants, who, in almost every instance, report successful attempts in photographing the important phenomenon. The composition and structure of a part of the solar corona has been forever set at rest, while seventeen accurate photographs—taken by instruments of the same pattern and power—have rewarded the zeal of the astronomers who went to India. Such a mass of information has never before been in the possession of astronomy with which to investigate the exterior coronal regions of the sun. It has been conclusively determined that the great star of our system—on which the entire terrestrial economy depends for heat—is surrounded by an immensely extended, excessively rare atmosphere of a hydrogen base. At the beginning of totality the spectroscope clearly revealed the reversal of the dark lines and the unmistakable hydrogen bright lines during the whole period of totality. This hydrogen atmosphere surrounding the sun is proved to be permanent, and not due to any outside or cosmical causes, and it is said without doubt to be supplied by matter ejected with great violence from the photosphere. There is doubtless much in store for science from the discovery of the nature of the sun in its relations to the meteorology, climates and seasons of our own planet, and the world is now looking to its astronomers to make vigorous attempts to solve the whole solar question.

**Royalty and Republicanism in England.**

The demonstrations of the royalists, or loyalists, in England lately against the radical republicans show that turbulence and violence are not confined to one party—that the so-called conservatives, who profess to be the champions of law, order and loyalty, can be as violent as the most ardent democratic levellers. Our telegram from London, published yesterday, represents that at a public meeting in Kingston, Surrey, of the radical republicans, at which Mr. Odger, member of Parliament, was making a speech, the royalists, made up chiefly of the supporters of the government, attacked the building, broke the windows and dispersed the assemblage. Mr. Odger was compelled to scale a wall and seek safety by flight. A few days ago a similar demonstration was made against another radical meeting in England at which Sir Charles Dilke was speaking. Had the position of the parties been reversed—the meetings being called by the royalists and the assailants being radicals—there would have been a universal outcry from the press against the offenders, denouncing them as Jacobins, rebels, firebrands and everything else vile. The boasted fair play and liberal toleration of Englishmen go no farther than tolerance in countries less free when political questions were involved. We do not say that the radicals have not done and would not do the same as the royalists; but it is evident they have not the same favor shown to them by the government and governing classes. This turbulence of the royalists indicates an apprehension of the growing power of radicalism. If the radicals were few and the republican sentiment not becoming formidable the monarchists would show more indifference. The extraordinary efforts made by the government in the late Prince of Wales pageant to revive a loyal sentiment for the Crown proves, we think, that republican ideas are spreading among the people. This must be, however, a slow process, comparatively, in England, except in the large cities, where the working classes read and discuss political matters; for the monarchical and aristocratic sentiment is ingrained in the governing classes and in the ignorant rural population, which is under the heel and control of the gentry. The English government may resist the progress of ideas and the aspirations of the urban population for a time, but there must be more and more an approach to republicanism—for that means self-government by the many or the whole people in contradistinction to the present oligarchy. Monarchy and feudalism are incompatible with the progressive democratic ideas of the nineteenth century.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ, that strong fortress, with its French army of 175,000 men, is now under investigation by the Capitulation Committee of the National Assembly, and a delegation of the Municipal Council of Metz are to be examined. The idea is that the surrender was the result of Bazaine's treachery; but as all the other sieges and battles of the war went the same way, empire or republic, we are afraid that the loss of Metz must be charged, not to the treachery of Bazaine, but to the demoralization of France.

## Personal Intelligence.

United States Senator A. H. Cragin, of New Hampshire, is again at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Miss Nilsson arrived in town from Boston yesterday and has rooms at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Governor A. S. Paddock, of Omaha, is domiciled at the Hoffman House.

Max Strakosch is at the Everett House.

Professor F. J. Hinman, of Cambridge, is among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

State Senator W. T. Horrobin, of Vermont, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge J. S. Gibson, of Omaha, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel.

Colonel W. Feilding, of the British Army, is sojourning at the Brevoort House.

Judge L. Burke, of Cleveland, is among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. L. A. Senecal, of Canada, is staying at the St. Denis Hotel.

**Personal Notes.**

Miss Mary Harris, the young Indiana lady who shot and killed her seducer, Burroughs, and was kissed out of court by Hon. Dan Voorhees, is actually insane.

William Montgomery, of Augusta, Ga., recently appointed by Governor Smith to the Supreme Court bench of that State, is the law partner of Herschel V. Johnson.

John H. Surratt has settled down to school teaching at Brookville, Md.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, is lying sick at his residence in Norwich of gastric fever, a dangerous complaint for one of his years.

### REAR ADMIRAL BOGGS' ILLNESS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 3, 1872.

Rear Admiral Boggs continues ill at his residence here, but his condition is not considered dangerous by his friends.

### THE CENTURY OF UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1872.

The Centennial Commissioners, representatives of twenty-one States, being now here, will hold an informal meeting at the Continental Hotel at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning, and at half past eleven A. M. they will be welcomed to the city at Independence Hall by the Mayor. General Hawley, of Connecticut, will respond.

### A STEAMER SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, March 3, 1872.

A telegram received here to-day says the steamer Sa[illegible] was sunk to the boiler deck near Swan Lake, in the Arkansas River, and will probably be a total loss. A small portion of the cargo was saved. The Sallie was owned by the St. Louis, Arkansas and White River Packet Company. She left here last Sunday, with a cargo valued at $75,000. She was rated by the Pittsburg underwriters at $18,000, and was insured in that city for $12,000. Her freight list was partially insured and her cargo is believed to be fully covered.

# ENGLAND.

## The American Policy Toward the Canadian Fisheries and Alabama Questions.

### Secretary Fish's Reply to Granville's Note—The Joint Commission Work.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1872.

The *Observer* (newspaper) to-day, in an article on the Alabama claims, expresses the opinion that in case England should renounce the Treaty of Washington the United States would take no immediate action in consequence, but would insist on the validity of the right hitherto claimed for American seamen to fish in Canadian waters, and on that point would meet with no opposition from England.

MR. FISH'S NOTE TO GRANVILLE.

The reply of the American government to Lord Granville's note is expected to reach London a week from Tuesday.

"FINISHING UP" WORK.

Mr. Russell Gurney, of the British American Mixed Commission, will leave New York in the steamer of the 20th inst. for home, but intends to return to America in November to complete the work of the Commission.

**England's "Fixed Fact" for the Geneva Court.**

LONDON, March 3, 1872.

It is alleged in political circles to-day, and there is excellent reason to credit the correctness of the statement, that the English government is prepared to consent to allow the arbitration of the Alabama claims to proceed under an agreement that in no event shall the sum awarded for damages exceed a certain stipulated amount.

# FRANCE.

### Charges of Official Fraud and Cabinet Dissension Over the Trial of the Accused—A Ministerial Crisis Imminent—How Chambord Will Venture for His Country.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 3, 1872.

The ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure, charged with embezzlement of funds for the relief of France, is now on trial at Rouen. He was appointed to office under the empire, since the fall of which he has been conspicuous in defence of the ex Emperor.

Mr. Pouyer Quertier, the Minister of Finance, appeared before the Court last week as a witness, and his testimony was strongly in favor of the accused. His conduct in this matter produces a feeling of great dissatisfaction on the part of some of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and it is understood that M. Dufaure and other members threaten to leave it unless he resigns.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRESS.

A ministerial crisis is believed to be impending from other causes. In addition to the conflict between the Executive and the Legislature on the Catholic petitions and the question of adjournment, a difference has arisen between President Thiers and the committee of the Assembly on the bill proposed by Minister Lefranc granting the government additional powers for the control of the press.

The committee insists on an amendment giving journals the right to discuss the constitution, which the President is not willing to concede.

CHAMBORD'S COURAGE AND CHANCES.

A correspondent of the *Liberté* newspaper reports an interview with the private secretary of the Count de Chambord, in the course of which the secretary said "his master was willing to risk his life to save France."

# ALEXIS IN HAVANA.

### The Grand Duke Attends a Cock Fight on Sunday.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 3, 1872.

The Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by his staff and by Governor Moreno and others, attended a cock fight to-day. The day being Sunday a large crowd was present. A ball will be given at the Palace to-night. The Spanish iron-clad Numancia has arrived.

# EXPRESS THIEVING.

### An Express Messenger Steals Over Four Thousand Dollars and Buries it Under an Apple Tree—The Funds Restored and the Young Expert Coming North to go Abroad.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3, 1872.

For some time past considerable sums of money, consigned to various parties South through the Southern Express Company, and mostly from New York, have failed to reach their destination. The missing packages disappeared somewhere between Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C., but every effort on the part of the route agent, Mr. Pell, and the Superintendent of the company to discover the leakage were fruitless.

AMONG THE MISSING PACKAGES

were one of $3,000, consigned by A. T. Bruce & Co., of New York, to a mercantile firm in Goldsboro, N. C., and one of $1,000 to a Tarboro (N. C.) firm by the same parties. Besides these other packages of lesser denominations were missing. These defalcations were reported to the headquarters of the Southern Express Company in New York by Superintendent Gusson, of this city, and H. W. Davies, of Pemberton's National Detective Agency, New York, was at once despatched here to work the case up, and, with the assistance of Detective John Wren, an expert of this city, he solved the mystery and discovered the thief. Davies had not been in the city three days before

HE MARKED HIS MAN

and at once arrested him. There were four express messengers on the route between between here and Wilmington, and of these Le Roy Archer, a young man of good family and respectable connections, turned out to be the criminal. When arrested he at first stoutly denied the theft of the packages; but when the officer showed him the proofs he had Archer confessed the crime, and with Davies went to Petersburg, where his father resided. Nearly all of the missing funds were found

BURIED UNDER AN APPLE TREE

in the paternal orchard. The largest of the packages was sent from New York on the 7th of February, and was stolen on the 8th, and the other, of $1,000, was sent on the 17th and stolen on the 19th of September last. Archer, with the aid of a heart-broken father, refunded all of the money but $80, and was allowed to go free by the Express Company. He now expresses a determination to leave the country for the country's good, and will depart North by the first steamer leaving Norfolk, with the intention of embarking for some foreign country.

### THE KRAMER MURDER.

**Death of Mrs. Kramer—Indignation of the Inhabitants.**

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, PA., March 3, 1872.

Mrs. Kramer, who was brutally beaten at the time her husband was murdered, in Washington township, died at three o'clock this morning.

The indignation of the people against the murderer has become doubly intense, and were it in their power to take him from the custody of the authorities he would meet with no mercy at their hands.

### JEALOUSY AND MURDER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 3, 1872.

John Foller, of Curtisville, who had parted from his wife and was trying to effect a reconciliation, shot John Murphy, of Sheffield, while mad with jealousy, at Pittsfield, on Saturday afternoon. The ball entered Murphy's right side, and the wound will probably prove fatal.

# WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1872.

**The Cabinet a Unit on the Treaty Question.**

Gentlemen in prominent positions express the opinion that the articles which are being telegraphed hence and published in the newspapers indicating a difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the answer which has been sent to the British views on the Treaty of Washington are calculated to weaken the position of the United States abroad. In point of fact there has not ever been a shade of difference of opinion as to the form or the conclusions of the answer, which goes out in very nearly the identical language in which it was prepared and submitted in the Cabinet by the Secretary of State. It has been ascertained the few changes made therein were verbal, in order to give the clearest expression to the thoughts which it was designed to convey. The consideration of the paper at successive Cabinet meetings was, it appears, rather an excuse for delay in its being forwarded, in the belief that time was having its effect in allaying the excitement in Great Britain. This is not regarded as an unfortunate circumstance.

**Buying Bonds—Selling No Gold.**

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on Thursday, the 14th, and $1,000,000 on Thursday, the 28th inst.

The Secretary of the Treasury sells no gold this month, in consequence of heavy payments to be made on account of called bonds which fall due on the 6th inst. to the extent of $40,000,000.

**The Japanese Embassy Weather-Bound at the Arlington—Functions to be Performed and Courtesies to be Extended.**

The severe winter weather prevailing here has kept the Japanese within doors to-day. It had been announced that our Oriental visitors would be regaled with bits of ecclesiastical wisdom at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, where the President, Vice President and Senator Harlan are supposed to be constant in their attendance, but they did not attend. It had been represented to the innocent Japs that Methodism was the religion of the government, but upon consultation with their advisers on temporal matters, they learned that attendance at this church was not obligatory, any more than when they reached London would they be expected to attend the service of the Church of England or in Paris the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

The arrangements for the presentation of the credentials of the Embassy to-morrow at the Executive Mansion have been planned by the Secretary of State. The Ambassador and Vice Ambassadors, with their secretaries and attachés, will appear in the costume of their country, all wearing the royal robes of state. The ceremony of presentation will be carried out strictly in accordance with the desire of the Embassy. After the credentials have been presented and speeches made those present will be introduced to the dignitaries, after which the Japs will return to the Arlington.

On Tuesday afternoon it has been arranged that from two until after four o'clock the diplomatic corps will be received by the Ambassadors. In the evening the Embassy is to be lionized at Masonic Temple, and Japanese Tommy will have the freedom of kissing all the ladies in Washington extended to him, provided the fair sex have no objection. On Wednesday evening thirty of the Embassy will, at the expense of Uncle Sam, attend the opera. Congress is expected to extend an invitation to the Japanese dignitaries to visit the floor of the Senate and House, a courtesy extended to foreigners but twice in the history of the government—to Lafayette and Kossuth.

**Commercial and Financial Reforms Proposed by the National Board of Trade.**

The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade has been in session in this city during the past week, and has had under consideration the various questions upon which the Board acted at its annual meeting in St. Louis, in September last. The Council has memorialized Congress in favor of the appointment of a commissioner, to be appointed in behalf of the Dominion of Canada, to negotiate a new treaty of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, on a broader and more comprehensive basis than that upon which the former treaty rested. Some improvements to the law of July 14, 1870, relative to direct importations to interior cities, in order to make the act more efficient, have been recommended, and it has urged the formation of a Sanitary Board of Appeal to protect our citizens and our foreign commerce from the irresponsible control of local Quarantine officers. It has presented the resolutions adopted by the Board at St. Louis in favor of a gradual and moderate contraction of the greenback currency and of a revision of the tariff system of the country so that monopoly may be checked, a healthy competition in trade and manufactures established, and native industry protected by cheapening the necessaries and comforts of life to the masses of the people.

The Council has appeared before both Committees on Commerce of Congress and have represented the views of the Board on the shipping question. The Board discriminated between the shipowning and the shipbuilding interests, and urges that while many complications exist in connection with the plans proposed for the relief of the latter, the course to be pursued in reference to the former is perfectly simple and easy. There being a deficiency of tonnage, the judgment of the Board is that every barrier should be removed to its acquisition by American merchants wherein they find that which is suitable for their purposes. The Council has, therefore, presented a memorial drawn with great care, in accordance with the expressed and unanimous opinion of the Board, asking for permission to American shipowners to register under their own flag for purposes of foreign trade, steamers and sailing vessels wherever built, including all tonnage alienated to foreign flags during the war, so far as owners may desire this.

The memorial also recommends the withdrawal of duty from bonded warehouses of ship stores and supplies and of articles needed for repairs.

These views were supported by speeches from Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, President of the Board; George Opdyke, of New York; Robert B. Kirkland, of Baltimore, and others.

**The Wisconsin Land Grab—Gathering of the Vultures.**

The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-steal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined to take the fangs out of both corporations, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-steal.

**The Indian Peace Policy.**

An army officer from Arizona says the Third cavalry has gone out to the Plains and the Fifth cavalry will take its place in that Territory. The Twenty-third infantry, now in Oregon, and the Twenty-first, in Arizona, will change locations. General Crook has given notice to the Indians that the time being extended to the 15th of February to come upon the reservation and be fed, failing to do so they will be regarded as hostile and dealt with accordingly. The people of Arizona are not only satisfied, but enthusiastic with the President's policy, as carried out by General Crook.

**United States Courts Fundless.**

The appropriation for the expenses of United States Courts for the current year is exhausted. No payments can be made to their officers until an appropriation shall be made by Congress. There is a clause in the Deficiency bill appropriating $1,000,000 for this purpose. The bill will probably be passed at an early day.

### MURDERED IN A WOOD.

PITTSBURG, March 3, 1872.

A special despatch from Johnstown, Pa., says the body of an unknown woman was found in the wood near Johnstown, murdered and the body covered with brush. The deceased was aged about forty-five, wore false teeth, and is supposed to belong to Ohio. The police are endeavoring to work up the case.

# LITERATURE.

**Criticisms of New Books.**

RECOLLECTIONS OF PAST LIFE. By Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1872. 12mo, pp. x., 351.

This is a thoroughly delightful book. Not delightful in the sense of amusing or sparkling, but in the more solid quality of holding the interest of the reader by its intellectual vigor, wide views and variety of scenes and characters introduced. As the work of an octogenarian, it is singularly free both from egotism and from trivialities—two qualities which pervade so much of the biographical literature of the times, and form so large a share of the staple of travellers' journals.

Sir Henry Holland was a London physician, having a large practice among the first circles of the "West End." His was the rare and eminent good fortune to prosper through a long life to that degree that he could spend every year two months in foreign travel. A student by habit as well as constitution, he made these wide and varied tours the means of enlarging his knowledge as well as ministering to his health. At the early age of eighteen Holland received $1,000 for his first work, being a compilation of the agricultural history of Cheshire, his native county. The first year of his London practice his receipts were £1,200, and he soon reached an average annual income of £5,000, which he wisely resolved never to exceed, thus restraining himself from that exacting, wearing and money-making professional labor which breaks down so many ambitious and successful physicians. Still he was carefully attentive to his interests and to those of his patients, never suffering his two months of summer relaxation (which he took in August and September, when the prosperous class of Londoners are mostly out of town) to interfere with the business which was always ready for him on his return.

In the course of these summer journeys Sir Henry Holland eight times visited America, of which country he cherishes the most pleasant reminiscences, and often pauses to compliment our people, whose only danger, he appears to believe, is from too much democracy. As the judgment of a most intelligent physician his opinion of our medical literature is, perhaps, more valuable; and he declares that in the United States "both the principles and practice of medicine are derived from schools of instruction and a medical literature in no wise inferior" to those of England.

Among his American memories we get this pleasant glimpse of Abraham Lincoln:—

> One of his (Sydney Smith's) warmest admirers was the late President Lincoln, who more than once has quoted to me passages from his writings which I had forgotten. Lincoln was himself a man of much quaint humor, curiously expressed in tales of Kentucky and Illinois life, told in their broadest form of American speech. These he brought into connection with events seeming to require a graver illustration, yet which could not really have been better illustrated. Of the six Presidents of the United States whom I have known, including Andrew Johnson, he seemed to me the only one gifted with this faculty. I recollect sitting with him and Mr. Seward over a log fire in the White House (the federal forts and General Lee's dismantled villa seen from the windows across the Potomac) a few hours only after intelligence had been received of the first disastrous battle of Chattanooga. The conversation at first centred on this event; but the cheerful temperament of these two remarkable men gradually transferred it to other topics; and the President amused himself and us by some of those racy anecdotes which so often convey more of practical truth than any dry reasoning can afford—now and then stopping a moment to put a fresh log on the fire. The possession of this simple and genial humor, not alloyed by any personal asperities, helped greatly that popularity which was mainly due to the honesty and consistency of the man, in times of unforeseen and perilous trial to his country.

Sir Henry Holland's personal memories run through nearly all the conspicuous men and women of letters, art, science and politics of the past half century. He knew Byron and Queen Caroline, Talleyrand and Brougham, Walter Scott and Ali Pacha, Dugald Stewart and William H. Seward, Canning and Louis Napoleon, Coleridge and Mme. D'Arbloy, Sydney Smith, Wordsworth, Macaulay, Guizot, Everett, Thiers, Cobden, Campbell, Hallam, Rogers, Prince Albert, Mme. De Staël, Joanna Baillie, Erskine, Tom Moore, Miss Edgeworth, Mackintosh, Palmerston, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Siddons and Jefferson Davis.

He tells us of the poet-banker, Samuel Rogers:—"His dinners were fashioned in the same artistic mould as his poetry—the society small and select, the cookery superlative; no candles on the table, but light thrown from shaded lamps on the pictures round the room, each a small but consummate gem of art."

Of another scholarly giver of good dinners and an English Lucullus—the late Mr. Payne Knight—he says:—

> If Sir Joseph Banks' house gave scientific repute to the now-deserted region of Soho square, that of Payne Knight, close at hand, gave it repute for classical learning, art and luxury. The dinners at this house were curious illustrations of its owner—the consummate scholar, the sensualist and the sceptic. I never dined with him without finding a large dish of lampreys and half a dozen learned men feeding on this and the other various luxuries of his table with a relish which learning generally seems in no sort to impair.

Sir Henry Holland is a member of the famous club founded in 1764 by Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Garrick, &c., and describes the keen conflicts of wit and scholarship with which Macaulay, Grote, Sydney Smith, Gladstone, Milman and Sir George Cornwall Lewis illuminated its after-dinner sessions. "The joyous humor of Sydney Smith played over and lightened the more solid and copious learning of Macaulay. The latter was devoted to the club and rarely absent from it. If redundant at times in speech and argument it was simply from the overwhelming knowledge he brought to the combat."

A little farther on we get this glimpse of the character of that great English barrister, Lord Erskine:—

> In singular contrast to Sir S. Romilly came Lord Erskine, of whom, indeed, I saw much less and at a time when his faculties had undergone a decay more obvious to others than to himself. He was still eager and eloquent in speech, but with a certain restless irritability, augmented, as I believe, by narrow worldly circumstances and by what he deemed the neglect of his former political friends. His mind, too, when I knew him, was clouded by little foibles and superstitions. I well recollect a dinner at Sir S. Romilly's, where his agitation was curiously shown in his reluctance to sit down as one of thirteen at table and by the relief he expressed when the fourteenth guest came in. His life had been one of meteoric kind throughout, vanishing in mist, as such lives are prone to do.

We can think of no book of recent date which better deserves a great circulation than these "Recollections of Past Life."

## LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE BEST ACCOUNT of Brazil and the South American republics in any language is in Dr. J. E. Wappäus' "Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik," lately completed in Germany. It treats with true German thoroughness and accuracy the history, topography and statistics of Spanish America and Brazil.

THE ELEGANT EDITION of "Plutarch's Morals," in five volumes, published last year in Boston has already had a sale of 1,500 copies.

OLIVER OPTIC'S NEXT (not his last) will be "Northern Sands," and will describe a tour through Germany and Russia.

PRESIDENT HICKOK has a new book in the press of Lee & Shepard on "Creation and the Creator."

DR. MORGAN DIX'S LECTURES ON MATRIMONY will be issued by Messrs. Pott, Young & Co., under the title of "The Two Estates."

EMILE LITTRÉ, whose recent election to the French Academy was severely contested, is equally great as a lexicographer and a metaphysician. His theological heresies were the chief bars to his admission, and on the announcement of his success Bishop Dupanloup, of Paris, indignantly resigned his membership rather than belong to the same body with such a heretic as M. Littré.

THAT UBIQUITOUS AUTHOR-TRAVELLER, CAPTAIN RICHARD F. BURTON, has just published two volumes on "Zanzibar—City, Island and Coast." Captain Burton conducted the first British East African expedition in concert with Captain Speke.

A HISTORY OF THE FOUR ORDERS OF FRIARS IN ENGLAND will shortly be given to the press by a Franciscan, Mr. Palmer.

THE ICELANDIC SAGA OF THOMAS BECKET will be published in the "Rolls Chronicles," with English translation by Professor Magnusson, of the University Library, Cambridge.

THE *Revue Critique*, which was suspended during the French war, is shortly to be revived.

A NEW CATHOLIC JOURNAL has been established at Rome under the title of *L'Esperance de Rome*. It is conducted by that elegant writer M. Merz, with Dr. Döllinger, Père Hyacinthe and others for contributors. Of course it represents the Old Catholic party, and not the Infallibilists.

DR. PLATZMANN'S new book on "American-Asiatic Etymologies, via Behring's Straits," is out at Leipsic. It establishes nothing more than a presumption of affinity between the American aboriginal languages and those of the Old World.

WALTER J. NICHOLS has written and C. C. Hine, of New York, has published "An Illustrated History of the Steam Engine."

THE REJECTION by the French Academy of "Edmond About" is said to have so disgusted M. Thiers that he seriously contemplated sending in his own resignation as a member of the immortal forty.

THAT LEARNED SPECIALIST, THE ABBE BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, who has made Mexican history and language the study of his life, has issued a catalogue of rare works on the languages of Mexico and Central America, forming a part of his library. He has twenty works on the Maya language of Yucatan, fourteen on the Quiché of Mexico, and twenty-five on the Nahuatl of Mexico. These early grammars and vocabularies of the American languages, called "Artes," are perhaps the rarest works in the whole range of the book trade. A knowledge of these languages is essential to the student who would really understand what can now be learned of the early history of the American races.

THE LITERARY PROSPECTS of the Argentine republic are rapidly improving. In addition to the *Revista de Buenos Aires*, a monthly magazine, there has recently been commenced a *Revista del Rio de la Plata*, under the auspices of Dr. J. M. Gutierrez.

LEYPOLDT'S "American Catalogue for 1871," containing a full list of all original publications and reprints issued in the United States during the past year, is to appear early in March.

THE RETAIL BOOK TRADE in Boston has been enormously large for the past few weeks—a circumstance owing solely to a general and heavy reduction of prices on the part of the principal booksellers, with a view to "clearance sales" for their heavy supplies of English and other books.

MR. JOHN S. DAGGETT has written a much needed volume on "The Ballot and its History in the United States." We have no book on the right of suffrage, except a small and inadequate treatise published in 1840, and no book whatever on the important subject of citizenship.

"WHO WROTE IT? An Index to the More Noted Works in Ancient and Modern Literature," is the title of a book now in preparation by William A. Wheeler, of Boston, author of a "Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction." The book, now in press (of Lee & Shepard), will be an invaluable help to the reading public, who find it so difficult to find out or to remember the names of the authors of anonymous and pseudonymous books.

THE WANDERING EMPEROR OF BRAZIL, himself the author of several anonymous novels, took especial pains to hunt up the literary celebrities of Paris by personal visits, and made a trip to Nohant, in the provinces, to "interview" George Sand.

THERE HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED as a Parliamentary blue book a volume entitled "Papers Relative to Forest Conservancy in India," showing the measures adopted to preserve the native trees of that great empire, with maps.

DONN PIATT has a book in press on some curiosities of our foreign diplomatic service.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S new book, it is said, presents "the Man of Sedan" in the light of a military historian.

A NEW "Manual of American Literature," by E. K. Royse, is in press in Cincinnati.

FRANCIS WHARTON, LL.D., has written a new "Treatise on the Conflict of Laws, or Private International Law, including a Comparative View of Anglo-American, Roman, German and French Jurisprudence," soon to be published by Kay & Brother.

THE LATE GERMAN METAPHYSICIAN, Arthur Schopenhauer, has had the posthumous honor of a "Schopenhauer-Lexikon," to commemorate all the more striking thoughts which he gave to the world. His style is admirably lucid and often brilliant. This great, forlorn and solitary thinker disdainfully condemned the entire scheme of human existence as a failure, and the world—animate and inanimate—as a gigantic imposition.

BOOKS published without dates are nuisances. They bother the collectors and catalogue makers and will prove a puzzle to posterity. Every publisher should take pride in making his books authentic and honest. What would we think of a newspaper or magazine without a date?

THE READER who would form to himself some slight idea of the value of old papers is informed that a file of the London *Times* is said to be worth no less a sum than £3,000 sterling.

THE *Athenæum* calls M. Taine's History of English Literature "an eloquent, ingenious and able book, despite its inconsistencies, its Frenchness and its shortcomings."

DEAN STANLEY'S forthcoming book is "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland."

IT IS NOTED, as a sign of the times in Germany, that the more expensive universities, as Berlin, Bonn and Heidelberg, are slowly going down, while cities of a middle size, like Halle, Gottingen and Tübingen, where the cost of living is not great, are getting far more than their usual complement of students.

MACMILLAN & Co. will shortly publish a second edition of Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's well-known "Dictionary of English Etymology." This edition has been thoroughly revised and much enlarged by the author, who has been assisted in its preparation by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, author of the "Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect." The whole work will form a handsome imperial octavo of 900 pages, double column, and will be found quite indispensable to all students of the English language.

"JOHN JASPER'S SECRET," a Sequel to Charles Dickens' unfinished novel of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," is in press, and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It contains eighteen large full-page illustrative engravings, printed on tinted paper. It will be issued complete in a large duodecimo volume of over four hundred pages, bound in cloth: price $2.

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# THE EMIGRATION INVESTIGATION.

**The Subcommittee Mean Business—Mr. King's Profitable Transactions—An Entertaining Exposé—Weed Concerned of Course—Slippery Dick O'Gorman's Indignation.**

The sub-committee of the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation met on Saturday morning in the committee room of the [illegible] Emigration to pursue the investigation of the alleged abuses that exist in that department. The sub-committee comprises George [illegible] Bennett, chairman, Conrad Geib, [illegible] Juff and J. J. Campbell. Several of the Commissioners of Emigration were present and Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel and [illegible] of the Emigration Commission, watched the proceedings on behalf of his colleagues.

After the Chairman had taken his seat at the head of the table Mr. Richard O'Gorman delivered a lengthy address on behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration in which he demanded an explicit statement of the charges against them, and announced that they were prepared to appear and answer all questions required relating to the abuses that were reported to exist.

The first witness called was George W. Daly, who stated that in 1867 and 1868 he was employed as United States detective at Castle Garden, but, in the latter part of 18[illegible] was discharged from his position. Mr. Daly told

A VERY SORROWFUL TALE

of the management of affairs in those days and among other abuses stated that the emigrants were charged six cents for packages for having them drawn from the yard a few steps without the fence. They were also charged ten cents per package for storage, and the loaf of bread for which they were charged ten cents weighed two ounces less than that sold for the same money outside. The purchase of gold was also a complete swindle, the gold indicator generally showing three or four per cent lower than the Wall street bulletins. He also remembered a very disgraceful case, when a young emigrant girl was taken out of the institution, robbed of ten or twelve dollars and immured in a house of ill fame. The scoundrel who abducted the girl was subsequently employed by the institution. In fact in Mr. Daly's opinion, everything was conducted in a loose and rotten manner.

NOT AN ANCILLARY BARR.

Mr. Barr, one of the Commissioners of Emigration and General Ticket Agent of the Erie Railroad, was then examined and testified that he did not make any application for his appointment, and could only imagine he had been appointed from the opinion that having a railroad man on the Commission would materially serve the interests of the emigrant. Mr. Barr then gave a full explanation of the method of transportation for emigrants, how when delays in emigrant trains occurred the Commission always found fault with the railroad. Emigrants sometimes travel in mixed trains, are always given a receipt for their baggage, for which the railroad company hold themselves responsible; an emigrant is allowed eight pounds of baggage and a first class passenger 100 pounds. As far as Buffalo the emigrant is charged $1 50 for every 100 pounds of baggage extra and the first class passenger $2 for the same amount. First class freight is charged at $1 25, and often goes on the same train for which

THE EMIGRANT IS MULCTED

the sum of $1 80. The amount of traffic is uncertain, but they sometimes carried about fifteen hundred passengers daily.

Mr. W. Wallace, one of the Commissioners of Emigration and School Commissioner for Queens county, testified that he did not solicit his appointment, and it was a source of no emolument whatever. Was generally at the Garden three days a week; had nothing to do with the disbursements, but has occasionally relieved certain families whom it was convenient to send to Ward's Island. The purchasing agent (King) was appointed at the recommendation of Mr. Frear, had heard that he was a relative of Tweed's. Witness objected to the appointment of King but was overruled. (Mr. J. J. Campbell here interrupted the witness and stated that King was a son of Tax Commissioner King, and no relative of Tweed.) Was of the opinion that it would be of benefit to the emigrants if they could not purchase their railroad tickets outside the Garden, as it made them subject to imposition. The rates of fare would probably be reduced if there was more open competition. The whole expense of office rent, agents and commissions to runners amounts to about twenty-five per cent, which might be saved if tickets were not sold outside of the Garden. Gold is bought in the Garden by four different firms, at prices about one per cent lower than that offered on Wall street. At a rough estimate, the business amounts to about one million dollars per annum. Witness thought that Dr. Kessler was removed

FOR POLITICAL REASONS ONLY,

as he was a thoroughly efficient man and spoke English and German fluently. The New York Printing Company did work for the Commissioners and charged very exorbitant prices—in fact, nearly double ordinary rates. There have been several complaints about the abduction of young girls, but, on investigation, they turned out groundless. A paid commission, of about five good men, could, probably, dispense with several of the employés. The right men should be paid a salary of about $10,000 per annum.

Mr. James E. Hedges, of the firm of Hedges, Power, Lane & Co., boot and shoe dealers, testified that a Mr. E. F. Bacon bought goods from their firm, and that they were instructed to send the bills to the purchasing agent, Mr. King, at the following figures:—

| | Mr. Bacon's Price Per Pair. | Commissioners' Bid Per Pair. |
|---|---|---|
| September 1, 1870 | $ 70 | $1 00 |
| September 1, 1870 | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| September 1, 1870 | 85 | 1 20 |
| January 4, 1871 | 1 12 | 1 50 |
| January 4, 1871 | 85 | 1 35 |
| January 4, 1871 | 40 | 5[illegible] |
| February 14, 1871 | 1 05 | 1 55 |
| February 17, 1871 | 1 10 | 1 45 |
| February 22, 1871 | 1 10 | 1 62 |
| February 22, 1871 | 1 10 | 1 45 |
| February 22, 1871 | 90 | 1 30 |
| April 1, 1871 | 40 | 50 |

The bills were all sent to Mr. King, by whom the firm were paid, and then Mr. Bacon was in the habit of coming and collecting the difference between his price and that furnished Mr. King, witness understood that Mr. King frequently purchased boots and shoes at auction, which must have given him a still larger margin, as he probably got them cheaper.

Mr. John S. Williams, of the firm of Williams & Guion, testified that the different steamship companies and ship owners had agreed to give a lawyer named Nolan twenty-five per cent for twelve months on the increase of their profits if the Legislature passed an act making the head tax $1 50 instead of $2 50, this money is now collected every week, never knew of any of the Commissioners receiving any benefit by the passage of the act. About 220,000 emigrants land annually, making Nolan's commission about $50,000, was of the opinion that if the head tax was further reduced it would be of immense benefit to commerce and emigration, did not think that it would be

A WISE MOVEMENT FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

to take charge of emigration.

Mr. Leonard R. Welsh, Warden of Ward's Island, stated that he was thoroughly satisfied with the current progress of affairs, thought prices of some articles had increased since the appointment of Mr. King, meat and milk are furnished by contracts accepted by the Commissioners, Irving has furnished meat for the last seven years, being meat is furnished two cents per pound cheaper this year than formerly, did not think that there was anything unfair in accepting Mr. Irving's contract but if it was as low as any other the Commissioners would no doubt have given it the preference, as Irving always furnished good meat. Does not think there are more employés than necessary, but is of the opinion that able bodied men in good health should not be allowed to loaf on Ward's Island for five years. On the average Ward's Island generally accommodates about 1,600 emigrants. Has never received any commissions or emoluments with the exception of salary and living for himself and family.

Rev. Robert Newmann, a German minister, testified that he had been at Castle Garden on behalf of his church for the last seven years and was very well satisfied with the manner in which business was conducted. Had always found the Commissioners ready to rectify any nuisance that had a tendency towards the discomfort of the emigrant.

Mr. Thomas Canary testified that he had the contract for the delivery of emigrants' baggage throughout the city, he had got the appointment by his own application and

THE ASSISTANCE OF SENATOR [illegible]

was interested in the business with him, charged forty cents to any place [illegible] and [illegible] to Brooklyn and the [illegible] about $[illegible] per annum [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Commissioners [illegible] the decrease of the head tax, but [illegible] the State would [illegible] them over $[illegible] which they paid as interest [illegible] $200,000 mortgage on Quarantine property [illegible] have had no interest for the last [illegible] years.

Mr. John Coonan [illegible] Landing Bureau, testified that he gets $[illegible] and has seven assistants at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,800, could not get on with less. Meal and coffee are supplied the emigrants at the lowest rates—five cents for half a loaf of bread and five cents per cup for coffee, had never received any presents.

Mr. James Lynch, one of the Commissioners, testified that he was President of the Irish Emigrant Society, composed of a board of twenty-six trustees [illegible] the Commission and protested against the charges of Mr. King, who bought goods at extravagant prices, did not make a formal complaint to the Commissioners is in favor of getting rid of all able bodied men after a term of two years has elapsed.

THE MORAL [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] testified that he had no connection whatever with any [illegible] or restaurant, never had received any emoluments or presents, had been [illegible] by Robert Murray, agent of the New York Central Railroad [illegible] had not spoken to Murray since [illegible] business, since his connection with the department, has never received any present of any kind, have heard Mr. Tweed's name mentioned in regard to some of the appointments made in the Department.

The examination then concluded and the Chairman adjourned the investigation.

# ART MATTERS.

**Studio Notes.**

Mr. Constance Meyer has just completed a picture of an Italian market girl in his most happy manner. A charming brunette, advancing through one of those fruit *pay ones* which make life so charming in Southern Europe. On her head the girl carries a basket of fruit, which has been painted with care and delicacy. The picturesque costume of the country, with its brilliant colors and striking contrasts, affords the artist an opportunity to display his power in the nice balancing of hues so as to give richness and strength while preserving

HARMONY OF TONE.

In this Mr. Meyer has succeeded admirably. But what will strike the ordinary observer first will be the charming ease and grace which he has imparted to the peasant girl, without taking from the air of naturalness and truthfulness which breathes through the whole painting. In the distance we see the mountains and cloudless blue sky which is bright and clear as nowhere else except in the gorgeous summer time. We believe this picture will not meet the public eye, as a rich Southern gentleman bought it on the easel. We congratulate him on his good fortune in becoming the possessor of

A CHARMING WORK.

Mr. S. J. Shannassy has completed a very interesting moonlight picture of one of the Swiss lakes, in which he displays considerable power. He is steadily at work upon a quiet, pleasing landscape which represents "Plymouth in 1871." The old home of the Pilgrim Fathers is seen in the distance, not too near nor yet too removed. The mind has liberty enough to forget the present and wander back to the old times when the struggling colony laid the foundation of the great republic of which we are all so proud to be citizens to-day. In the foreground some sheep are browsing on the gentle hillside, and in the middle distance we see one of the numerous small lakes which abound in the neighborhood. The composition of the picture is

SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE,

and there is about it that charm of naturalness and repose which is one of the greatest charms of the modern landscape.

In the sculpture department we notice a very clever portrait medallion of the respected American sculptor Randolph Rogers, who resides in Rome. This work is by one of our cleverest sculptors, Mr. Cushing, whose modesty interferes very much with his worldly advancement. The medallion under notice is on exhibition at Tiffany's and well deserves the attention of the visitors. The modelling is free and satisfactory and the treatment is really artistic. It has been rendered into marble by Mr. Cushing, who knows

THE WHOLE GAMUT OF HIS ART,

and therefore is able to preserve the feeling of the original model in the more beautiful and lasting marble. We hope to see many more works of equal merit from this talented artist.

Thomas M. Cash has just finished a remarkably spirited painting of a group of yachts belonging to the New York Yacht Club, on an outside cruise. The vessels are seen advancing towards the foreground, and the sense of motion in the vessels has been admirably caught. Mr. Cash has a sailor's love for the briny deep, and there is everywhere such evidence of knowledge both of the sea and the ships, as we look for in vain in most of our marine pictures, where the artist aims only at producing some little, tricky effect. We regret that the artist has not carried this "Outside View" as far forward as we could wish, but the general result has been remarkably successful.

**Among the Galleries.**

The activity of the picture trade in the auction rooms has in some measure interfered with the prosperity of the art galleries, but these will, no doubt, make a vigorous effort to regain their old influence. Indeed, the effect of the competition in the trade is already becoming visible in the rearrangement of the collections and the production of important works which had been held in reserve.

SNEDICOR'S GALLERY

has been enriched by one of those quiet natural little pictures of French life by Bouguereau, in which we can almost trace a tinge of sadness. The present work is entitled "Norman Washerwoman." In treating his subject the artist has happily caught the character of this simple and picturesque people. As is usual in his studies of Norman life, the color is strong, but subdued. There is about all these pictures so much of the freshness of nature combined with an unaffected simplicity that we are more attracted by them than by more striking subjects. Like most real artists Bouguereau has been driven, by the emptiness of modern life, to seek for subjects for his pencil in childhood or among the poor of the country who have been least affected by the

PROSAIC TENDENCY

of modern ideas, which seems to be fatal to the picturesque. Two works by Thom, an American artist of considerable talent residing abroad, deserve attention—"The Launch" and "The Grindstone"—are two charming *genre* pictures in which we trace the influence of the French school on a vigorous and original mind. The same freedom and boldness of drawing which is so striking a quality in the French school has been joined to a brilliancy of color which approache, to the modern Italian colorists, and, we may add has some of their faults. The colors appear to have been used pure, but the result is, on the whole, very satisfactory.

One of the most pleasing works we have seen after Amberg is entitled "Meditation." A young lady, dressed in grayish silk is seated under an ash tree with a glove in the distance. The expression of the face and the repose, concentrated looks of the maiden have that suggestiveness which tells of thought in the composition. We feel the influence of some sympathetic power which places us at once in communion with the lonely watcher. The picture is strong, and displays careful handling.

SCHAUS' GALLERY.

Here we have a small number of excellent works, among others a landscape with sheep, by Rosa Bonheur. The animals are drawn with freedom and boldness. But it is in the texture painting that the most force is shown. Two remarkable character paintings by Nicol, illustrating some of the difficulties of literature in low life, are brimful of humor.

# THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 16, 1872.

The President having devoted about an hour to the usual tub-sparring the crew left Searle's under the supervision of Mr. Lowe and were taken to Baitsbite with one or two stoppages. Here they were allowed an airing on the bank. On returning to the boat they paddled to Grassey, where they eased, and then on to Pike and Eel, where they again disembarked for a short time and rowed home by a quarter to five. The pace was very good, but they did not appear to row so regularly as could be wished. [illegible] the bow side. No. [illegible] was given to cutting his water and No. 6 was inclined to be too quick. The men are evidently experiencing the first effects of training and in a day or two a much better performance may be expected.

OXFORD, Feb. 16, 1872.

Mr. Lesley, the President of the Boat Club, assisted by an old oarsman, took several of the crew out in tub pairs this afternoon, and proceeded afterwards to Sandford and back, a distance of nearly eight miles. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] Ranks the Treasurer of the Boat Club, coaching from horseback. Their rowing was still restricted to about twenty-seven strokes per minute. The new boat, by Messrs. Salter [illegible] a [illegible] compleion, and in another fortnight will be quite fit for use. She is a beautiful specimen of the art of boatbuilding, measures fifty-six feet four inches in length and [illegible] feet wide being a [illegible] than the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] were [illegible] crew are expected [illegible] light boat about the middle of next week, and will have a row [illegible] straining in a racing craft before proceeding to their head quarters at [illegible]. The eight course of training is ready undergone [illegible] [illegible] the weights of several of the crew. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] in particular [illegible] [illegible]. To-morrow they will again go over the [illegible] course and return by train from Abingdon Junction.

The London Rowing Club have accepted the challenge of the [illegible] Club of New York to row a race [illegible] on the River Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, the race to come off on or after [illegible] of June or [illegible] July. Preparations are in progress for a [illegible] very contest.

# SUICIDE BY [illegible].

Coroner Keenan was yesterday morning notified to hold an inquest on the body of [illegible] Edward [illegible] [illegible], a man [illegible] five years of age, who committed suicide, [illegible] the night previous in his room at [illegible] King street, by shooting himself in the [illegible] with a revolving pistol [illegible] [illegible] before [illegible]. The deceased had been sick for a long time with consumption, which had served to make him desperate. By permission of the Coroner the remains were removed to the undertaker's, 194 Spring street, from which the [illegible] will be buried. The inquisition in the case will be held to-day.

# THE LONDON STAGE.

**Beauties of English Climate—Mourning Over the Lost Drama—Era of Sensations—Spurgeon and His Rivals—The Irrepressible Offenbach—Nilsson the Next Star of Her Majesty's Opera.**

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1872.

The prospects of the drama might be very gloomy just now, but there is nothing so gloomy as that horrible atmosphere of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Was ever known such weather! Call this a climate. You might as well call it a whirlpool.

Aristocracy and with the [illegible] country [illegible] So sang the [illegible] of [illegible] Isaac Watts of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] though [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] than the sun does his in these [illegible] might as well have it all in a [illegible]. It is a favorite boast of the Britishers that the sun never sets upon their empire. That may or may not be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Alps [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] John [illegible] [illegible] summer and the [illegible] winter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] like a nightingale [illegible] [illegible] and were it not that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] know to what [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] keeps [illegible] as dark. We are now upon our second year of winter. I know a man, a very clever fellow and ed with more brains than [illegible] who has made [illegible] the study of his life and who is on terms of personal familiarity with every star in the heavens and he knows for certain that we shall have no summer this year. Certainly we had none worth talking about last year. We were roasting our knees before sea coal fires in the middle of last July, and there is no reason why we should not be similarly employed in the middle of next July. O Allah who cares! Come what may let us keep the sunshine of the soul unclouded. Fate regulates all earthly things upon a wise principle of compensation, and there is much truth in the remark of an old writer, "If Providence hath removed the English to a greater distance from the influence of those genial rays which ripen the wits of Eastern nations it hath made the Britons abundant amends by indulging them in the conceit that they are wiser than all the rest of the world besides." And truly there is not a little consolation in that blessed thought. Yet, after all said and done there is no denying that a climate such as that with which Albion is afflicted is exceedingly trying even to the most philosophic temper.

There was a time when, let the floods fall and the storms rage as they might, you could go to the play with a smooth brow and a light heart, happy in the knowledge that in the mimic world of the stage you would find scenery, landscapes, silvery seas and bright, joyous scenes of "pastoral life." There was a time when the transition from the snow fields and icebergs of the Arctic circle to the golden orange gardens and silver olive groves of Southern Italy was not a change pleasanter or more complete than from the cold bleak streets of London to the warm precincts of a well-lighted theatre where one of Shakspeare's delightful comedies, "As You Like It" or "The Midsummer Night's Dream," for example, was being performed, but those comfortable days have passed away, never, apparently, to return. [illegible]

WHAT A CHANGE HAS COME OVER US!

The muse of the drama now fulfils her functions even as Mrs. Commodore Trunnion, in "Peregrine Pickle," performed her religious duties, with "rancorous severity," and no play that does not bristle with horrors has the slightest chance with the town. The scenes must be sensational, that is to say, terrific, blood-freezing, hair-stirring, and one or more of the dramatic personages must be chucked out of a window, thrown down a well, run over by a railway train, pitched into the seething sea, flung from the summit of a precipice into the yawning abyss beneath, or otherwise inhumanly treated, if the play is to have a run. In the absence of these horrors the drama, let its literary pretensions be what they may, is received with cold disdain and soon passes into oblivion. Nothing can be gloomier or more distracting than the aspect of affairs out of doors in this Siberian weather. You seek comfort at the play, and what do you find?

ERA OF SENSATIONS.

You go to St. James' Theatre to see "Les Pauvres de Paris"—the poor of Paris, squalid and ragged, shivering and cowering in the midnight blast, or skulking in cellars and garrets; you go to the Lyceum to see a murderer maddened with remorse in a snow storm; to the Adelphi, to see a poor devil hurled head foremost from the turrets of Notre Dame into the street below (*fuis memento [illegible]*), to the Olympic, to see a woman in white wandering amid gravestones on a moonlit night, and everlastingly cropping up under circumstances the most appalling; to the Queen's to see the stage converted into a volcano throwing up sheets of flame and a flood of fiery lava. This is what we have come to in the land of Shakspeare. It is a state of things utterly discreditable to the nation—a reproach and a scandal to the boasted intelligence of the age, and having said so much, there I leave it. "The man who speaks the truth should have one foot in the stirrup," said Ali, son in law of Mahomet, and I am very much of the same way of thinking. So having spoken the truth I will now even gallop away as last as my steed will carry me, making no further allusion in this letter to the degeneracy either of the climate or the stage, but contenting myself with praying for you, dear reader, even as that priest prayed for Lord Lexington. "God Almighty turn all ill from you and your family, and make us all less melancholy."

There has been little change of late in the play-bills at any of the London houses.

RELIC OF BOXING NIGHT.

At Drury Lane they are still doing capital business with Mr. E. L. Blanchard's pantomime of "Tom Thumb," which has outlived the festive season in whose special service it was originally produced, and looks still as fresh and vigorous as it looked on Boxing Night when it was represented for the first time. But, "*[illegible]*," there are limits to all things, even to the most prosperous of pantomimes, and the day or rather the night, is at hand when "Tom Thumb" will have to give way to "Amy Robsart," which will be revived with great splendor of scenery and costume, Mrs. Hermann Vezin succeeding Miss Neilson as the representative of the heroine, and Mr. J. C. Cowper appearing as Varney.

"The Last Days of Pompeii," which was received rather coldly on the first night, has rallied wonderfully since then and seems to grow in favor with the public night by night. The audiences are now large and enthusiastic and the play will doubtless do good service to the manager's exchequer. The fact is that it had been but inadequately rehearsed, and actors, scene painters and stage mechanics were all at sea on the first night. Fortunately for the manager he was rich enough to weather the storm of ill-luck and to hold [illegible] the turning of the tide [illegible] and I [illegible] now [illegible] favor and he is having a delightful [illegible]. What a life the [illegible] is to be rich [illegible] makes the mare go—and the play run. A poor manager could not have afforded to wait, he would have gone to the bottom long ago.

Mr. Dion Boucicault's comedy of "London Assurance" [illegible] at the [illegible] every night superseding the necessity for the production of several [illegible] which had been in preparation. [illegible] [illegible] a three act burlesque, by Mr. H. [illegible] entitled "The Very Last Days of Pompeii," written, of course, in derision of the play at the Queen's.

The new play, "[illegible] Ballen," by Mr. Richard [illegible], recently produced at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] success [illegible] [illegible] be produced upon the London boards.

NEW THEATRE.

A theatre is about to be erected in the immediate vicinity of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Spurgeon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are a wave [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Spurgeon that a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] addressed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Master Mr. Spurgeon, notwithstanding his great histrionic powers, has often spoken slightingly of the drama, but it is to be hoped that he will be wiser in the future, seeing that a good play never hurt any one except the man that good one hurt, and that's the man that could not get it.

Mr. Nation will shortly open the New Royalty Theatre.

Mr. J. H. Anderson has been appointed Treasurer of the [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] crowds to Islington to witness an *[illegible]* by Offenbach [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Prince Napoleon, Princess Clotilde and Prince Murat have been [illegible] [illegible].

It is rumored in theatrical circles that Mr. F. B. Chatterton is about to retire from the lesseeship of Drury Lane. If there is any truth in the saying [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that we are [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] no [illegible] in the [illegible], being manager not only of Drury Lane but also of the Adelphi and Princess's. He is a man of ability and enterprise and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the playgoing public, but it may be easily believed that the simultaneous direction of three first class theatres makes demands upon his time and energies hardly consistent with the comfort and [illegible] of life. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by a [illegible] man of my acquaintance that it is no easy matter to keep one with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about Mr. Chatterton's retirement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] London [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Stirling [illegible] taken [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] take them in the [illegible] of intellectual [illegible] for life.

[illegible] OPERA AND [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Arrangements have been entered into with Mr. Boucicault to take the direction of Covent Garden theatre for a dramatic and spectacular [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] over a period of seven months and the evening's performance is to consist [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Boucicault and fully illustrated by Offenbach. At the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] number of private boxes will be reduced [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] no longer wear anything worthy of the [illegible].

The Duke of Edinburg visited the Haymarket Theatre a night or two ago, and while expressing his gratification at the performance of "Pygmalion and Galatea" assured Mr. Buckstone of his [illegible] [illegible] redeem his promise of taking the chair at the next annual dinner of the Royal Dramatic [illegible] Fund to be held in the course of the spring.

Mr. [illegible] Clarke [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and resume his position at the Strand Theatre early next month.

Mlle. Nilsson after her American engagements, which will terminate next spring, will go to [illegible] accompanied by [illegible], who is becoming a millionaire in Havana and remain there till the call of September at one of the [illegible] in [illegible] with which that capital abounds.

While performing as Joan of Arc at the Sunderland Theatre Mrs. Tonsby was taken suddenly ill and the performance had to be discontinued. She is happily progressing towards recovery and has gone to Switzerland.

A new play by Mr. Watts Phillips is in rehearsal at the Olympic.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The programme for the ensuing season of Her Majesty's Opera promises to offer even more than the usual amount of attraction. Pending the result of the litigation with the new theatre in the Haymarket, Mr. Mapleson has again secured Drury Lane, which theatre, as has been already proved, is capable of being converted into a most brilliant "salle d'opera." The season will commence in April and the company will be an unusually strong one, including Mlle. Christine Nilsson (whose engagement for the season is now signed), Mlles. Titiens, Marimon and Trebelli Bettini, Mme. Alboni (whose return to the lyric stage will be heartily welcomed), will also appear in a limited number of performances. Mr. Capoul will come back from America to fulfil an engagement, and last, but by no means least, Signor M. Costa will again wield the *bâton*, an ample assurance that the band and chorus will leave nothing to be desired, and that all the operas will be produced with the utmost completeness. Mr. Mapleson has also engagements pending with some new artists, of whom great things are expected. During the season Cimarosa's opera, "Il Matrimonio Segreto," will be given with an exceptionally attractive cast, including Mlles. Nilsson, Marimon and Alboni.

The magnificent dresses of the 250 coryphées who take part in the pantomime of "Blue Beard" have been sold to Mr. Calvert, lessee of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester. The proprietors of St. Petersburg Opera House were anxious to obtain possession of these fanciful costumes, but the English manager outbid them.

Mr. Charles Mathews is at present staying at Nice.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are on a tour through Italy. Should the health of Mr. Williams continue to improve, it is probable that he and his wife will appear in London in September next.

A rumor has been afloat for some weeks past and has obtained such extensive circulation as to warrant allusion to it in point as to a topic of general conversation. It is stated that a German prince, allied by marriage to the royal family of England, has eloped with a London actress. It is to be hoped that the old saying, "Common report is a common liar," will hold good in this case and that the report will prove to have no more substantial foundation than may be furnished by the morbid anxiety of gossip mongers to account for the non-appearance in the public papers of the names of the Prince and Princess during the illness of the Prince of Wales, and from that time to this.

# HORSE NOTES.

Speculation is becoming quite active among gentlemen interested in turf matters in relation to the horses that will probably be entered for the 2:25 purses which will be offered by the various trotting associations this spring. The merits of the numerous trotters of that class are freely canvassed, and it seems to be admitted by all that the prospects are good for the most brilliant fields of horses to come together that have ever been witnessed on our tracks. So nearly equal in speed are these horses that the excellence of condition will be the essential element to insure success. There is not the difference of a second in the recorded time of nearly all those that will be entered in the 2:25 purses. Far more interest is excited for this class of trotting horses than any other owing to the majority of them being young, and promising greater speed than was developed by them last season. Many of these horses never trotted until last year, when they made their appearance in the green purses. The following will probably be the contestants for all the 2:25 purses offered throughout the country:—

Chestnut gelding Judge Fullerton, sorrel gelding Triumph, bay stallion W. H. Allen, black stallion Thomas Jefferson, sorrel mare Susie, sorrel mare Nonesuch, gray mare Sea Foam, bay gelding Harry Harley, black stallion Charles E. Loew, bay gelding J. J. Bradley, gray gelding Royal John and gray gelding Lottery.

Peculiar interest centres on Triumph, Judge Fullerton and W. H. Allen, as it is thought that any of these three clippers will be able to trot in 2:20 when called on this season. They all made their début on the track last summer, showing tremendous speed and their records do not vary the quarter of a second. They have all proved themselves stickers, and when the time comes for them to square away on a good track we expect to see as fine a race as was ever trotted.

William Randolph drives Mr. James Melville's gray circus horses Eagle and Dolman in the Park every pleasant day. They make a very noticeable team and are as showy in the Park as they are in the ring.

George Ives drives a "natty" team of bay Ethan Allen mares to a very fine half spring jagger seat top wagon. These mares are fast on the road or track and make a fine team for a gentleman.

Mr. W. H. Harbeck has a fine stable of trotters, but his favorites seem to be a pair of brown mares, which he shows up in the Park and on the avenues more often than any of the others. They are good ones and a man should be proud of them.

Mr. Henry J. Howard has a team of brown horses that are trotting very fast. They seem to be free from vice and are charming roadsters.

In anticipation of a lively and exciting spring new horses are being looked after, old ones exchanged and new wagons, harness, &c., are taking the place of the old, and the raw liveries in horse marts are generally will soon give place to bustle and activity. We have entered the first spring month, and soon will be seen the green tender grass peeping above the earth, the new born lambs playing in the fields and the robin-redbreast trilling his sweet song in the meadows, and then the road man's heart will grow glad.

**English Racing Notes.**

At the next meeting of the Jockey Club Admiral Rous will ask the opinion of the club on the following question:—"Whether a person starting more than one horse in a race is justified in choosing and declaring which he will try to win with, and in ordering the jockeys of the other horse or horses to pull up in order to allow the selected horse to win?"

In the event of this question being answered in the affirmative Admiral Rous will move the resolution of the late Duke of Portland, which was unanimously agreed to in 1835, viz.:—"That it is the opinion of this club that it is necessary to declare [illegible] [illegible] disapprobation of horses being started [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] intention on the part of their owners of trying to win with them."

# MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

**Fourth Philharmonic Concert.**

The programme for the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society during the present season (the thirtieth) which took place on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music, contained the following works:—

Symphony No. 2 in E minor (first time) ... Ritter
1. Allegro moderato. Scherzo, allegretto. 3. Andante. 4. Allegro, [illegible]
Aria, From "Iphigenie," Aria ... Gluck
Mr. F. Remmertz.
Concerto for the piano in A minor ... Schumann
[illegible] [illegible] Miss Anna Mehlig.
Overture ... Beethoven
Aria, From the opera "[illegible]" ... [illegible]
Mr. F. Remmertz.
Les Preludes, "Poem Symphonique" ... Liszt

Of course the principal feature of interest was the new work by Mr. F. L. Ritter, a musician of high standing in this city. This gentleman was conductor of the New York Harmonic Society for many years and he has been a valuable contributor to musical art by his lectures, literary and musical works and especially by his songs, which are worthy to be placed beside those of Schumann and Schubert. His first symphony, which it we mistake not was played here at one of Thomas' concerts, displayed talent of a high order, therefore high expectations were formed of his second symphony, which expectations we regret to say, were not fulfilled. It is probably too much to expect entire originality nowadays from orchestral composers, but we expect at least cleverness in plagiarising or appropriating the ideas of others. It is not everybody who can steal judiciously and disguise the theft. Mr. Ritter's work is a curious and badly put together patchwork of Schumann, Schubert, Spohr, Weber and Liszt. We might refer to others from which the ideas in this work were borrowed, but those whom we have mentioned will suffice. The scherzo, which oddly enough is joined to the first movement, is the best movement in the symphony, and yet Schumann wrote a work, called "Overture, Scherzo and Finale," which is very like it. The andante is very common and a [illegible] [illegible] from movements under the same name in the first and third symphonic works. If the composer had left the ideas which he borrowed from Schumann's symphony in their original form it would have been better for this movement. A [illegible] imitation of the boisterous effects of Liszt is introduced in the finale, but the mixture is [illegible]. It may be that Mr. Ritter suffered in the interpretation of his work for the Philharmonic orchestra has become very careless and slovenly of late in the rendering of even the best known works, but the composition itself is within very [illegible] the attention or admiration of a true musician. The orchestra gave the magnificent overture of Beethoven a fair but not vigorous nor finished rendering, and in "Les Preludes," the best work ever written by Liszt, he brings out neutralized the excellence of the strings and [illegible]. We do not mean to disparage the [illegible] use made by the composer of the brass instruments in this work (and when did Liszt ever write without an abundance of trumpets, horns and trombones?) but we object to the harsh, unmusical tone produced by the gentlemen in charge of this department in the Philharmonic orchestra. Miss Mehlig played a work which is of the most interesting character and in which the orchestra plays even a more prominent part than the piano. It is written in Schumann's best style and when first introduced here was received with delight and satisfaction by the musical public. Miss Mehlig on Saturday night played with her accustomed neatness, finish and expression, but not with her customary fire. We listened in vain for that electric power which so often thrilled the audience at Steinway Hall and presented Chopin, Beethoven and Liszt in glowing colors. With the exception of the beautiful cadenza, in which a half dozen motives are ingeniously and artistically combined, and which Miss Mehlig rendered with spirit and expression, the fair pianist was tame to a degree in her interpretation of the work. She was considerably interfered with by the boisterous orchestra, which drowned some of her best passages. The reeds, such as the flute, clarionet, oboe and bassoon, played at times as if they were taking part in a symphonic work and not in a piano concerto. Mr. Remmertz was the only vocalist on the occasion and he gave Agamemnon's song which commences the opera of "Iphigenie," by Gluck, with an artistic finish and dramatic expression that the aria was scarcely deserving of. Why the Philharmonic Society does not try to secure for their concerts the very best vocal talent in this city can only be accounted for by the fact that they are not willing to pay for good artists. Parepa, Nilsson and other great prime donne are beyond the financial reach of the society. The audience on Saturday night was smaller than usual and exceedingly apathetic. Twenty vacant boxes and over one hundred vacant seats in the orchestra and parquet testified to the waning popularity of these concerts. We trust that a vigorous effort will be made by the members next season to bring the society back to the high standard which is attached to the name Philharmonic. The fifth concert takes place on April 6, the orchestral works being the "Heroic" symphony of Beethoven, Bargiel's overture to "Prometheus," and the overture "Fingal's Cave," by Mendelssohn. Mr. Bergner, violoncellist, will be the soloist on that occasion.

**Metropolitan Gossip.**

Dan Bryant announces an immense bill for the week.

Davis the ventriloquist is still at the Union Square Theatre.

"The Veteran" is still the reigning sensation at Wallack's.

"Cinderella" is the great attraction at the New York Circus.

"The West Point Hazers" hold forth at the San Francisco Minstrels.

Dollie Bidwell is the star of the evening at the Park, Brooklyn.

"Ixion" with the Worrell Sisters, is still crowding the Comique.

Mrs. John Wood appears at Niblo's this evening as Pocahontas.

Lew Rattler, James Collins and Charlie Clark are the latest stars at the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre.

Fox appears as "Humpty Dumpty" this evening, at the Olympic, for the 832d time.

"Six Nights in the Bowery" is the latest at Tony Pastor's.

Miss Anna Mehlig commences her matinée piano recitals at Steinway Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

The last week but one of "Divorce" commences this evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

"Buffalo Bill" is in its third week at the Bowery, its success being overwhelming.

The last nights of "Julius Cæsar" at Booth's are announced. This evening Mr. Creswick appears for the first time as Brutus and Mr. Edwin Booth as Cassius.

The last weeks of "Marriage," at the St. James, will doubtless draw to that theatre all the admirers of Mr. Mackaye and the Delsarte system.

Mlle. Anna Cave will appear in "La Maison sans Enfants" and other French plays, on Thursday next, at Robinson Hall, on Sixteenth street.

Dr. Damrosch and Mr. Pruckner give the fourth of their charming soirées of chamber music this evening at Steinway Hall.

Hartz gives magical seances and dispenses the newest tricks at his conjuring headquarters on Broadway.

Mlle. Christina Nilsson commences her farewell engagement at the Academy of Music this evening as Mignon.

"Bel Demonio" has had a successful run at the Brooklyn Theatre. On Monday evening this piece will be substituted by "Maud's Peril." This is a four act drama, written by Watts Phillips, originally played at the Adelphi Theatre, London, and was a great success, at one time, at Wallack's. The story is of the thrilling intense domestic school and will be interpreted in the leading parts by Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Reeves and Mr. Frank Roche. The scenery and appointments will be entirely new.

**Provincial Gleanings.**

Ella Wesner commenced in Baltimore at the Front Street Theatre, on the 26th ult.

Fagani, premier danseuse, has been secured to open at the St. James Theatre, Boston, on March 4.

Ida Vernon, who has been traveling with Furbish & Wilton's Company of "Divorce," has been very ill for some time.

Lucille Western commences a one week's star engagement in Rochester on March 11. The Florences appear there April 1.

Caroline Richings commences the dramatic season in Boston at the St. James Theatre on the 4th of March with the "Enchantress."

Henrietta Irving joined the Wilton & Furbish "Divorce" party at Meadville on February 23, to take the place of Ida Vernon, who left on account of sickness.

John Moore produced the "Black Crook" at the Trimble Opera House, Albany, N. Y., on the 26th [illegible] for two weeks, and will go thence to Troy. Lupo will be premier. The Snow Brothers, with their performing dogs, also appear.

The Johnny Allen and Little Mac combination opened at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, February 19. Mrs. Mary Stevens is with the company. They opened in Mobile February 26 for one week, thence to Memphis and St. Louis.

The Mabon Sisters—Lizzie and Annie—are still playing at the Globe Theatre in Chicago, where they have become great favorites. Annie has created a sensation in the song of "Flannigan's [illegible]," which she sings in the play of "Ship Ahoy."

[illegible] opened at the St. James Theatre in Boston on Monday, February 26, under the management of Mr. Johnson. Charlotte Stanley, a favorite young woman, plays the principal part in the piece. From Boston the company goes to Bridgeport and thence to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence play through the Eastern circuit under the management of Furbish & Wilton, with Robert E. Stevens as business manager. The company consists of Edwin Thorne, Mary Maddern, Willis Page, John F. Sutton, George Johnson, S. J. [illegible] Calhoun Jackson, Furbish, Wilton and others.

Miss Clara F. Morris, so favorably known through the West and the Eastern States, produced at Albany in the Capitol Theatre, on Monday, the 4th inst., a new play entitled "Rancie Vavasour, or the Saint of [illegible]." It is of the legitimate sensational [illegible] and is written by J. W. Watson, better known as the author of "Beautiful Snow."

# AMERICAN SEAMEN ABROAD.

**Boat Crews of the United States Steamers Wabash and Plymouth on Their Muscle.**

**Another American Boat Race Off Villefranche—The Men of the Plymouth Victorious—Hard Work in Dirty Weather—Other Races Arranged.**

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SHENANDOAH, OFF VILLEFRANCHE, FRANCE, Feb. 13, 1872.

If to possess a supremacy signifies something richly deserved—something reaped by toil and industry—and if to keep that title through application and training deserves commendation, then the barge belonging to the United States steamship Plymouth merits these enviable distinctions. The racing barge belonging to this vessel was formerly owned by the Guerriere, and is the same one which defeated the Saco and the Shenandoah at Spezzia and won the sweepstakes at Marseilles over the Richmond and other war ships now some time since. Crowned with so many victorious wreaths, she was bequeathed by the Guerriere to the Plymouth, and so far the symbols of victory have descended with the bequest. Not very long ago she vanquished the whaleboat of the Juniata—by long odds the finest pulled race of the season—winning in 1m. [illegible] by some eight seconds—distance one mile and seven-eighths, a heavy sea running at the time. The whale boat pulled but twelve oars to the barge's fourteen, but this act redounds to the credit of the Juniata. Indeed, it is much to be regretted that the particulars of this contest were not preserved, for it was a splendid and exciting race—one long to be remembered. But to-day to defeat the first race boat of the flagship—to worst her in the conflict by the alarming and overwhelming odds of forty-seven seconds, and that, too, in the presence of the whole squadron—why the audacity is unparalleled!

THE WABASH'S BARGE

be it remembered, is the same boat which formerly belonged to the Colorado, and which performed prodigies in the English Channel. Later she fell heir to the Sabine, and at Cherbourg defeated the fastest boats of the combined English and French fleets. She, too, then shows blue blood in the direct line of racing descent, and, though the sanguiferous apparatus may have admitted some toxic to cause its present murkiness, the proper stimulants may restore the original tint in all its cerulean richness.

THE CHALLENGE

between the two boats originated in the usual way, and as all competition begins—viz., by some one thinking that he has something better than any one else. Who was the particularly opinionated individual on this occasion does not appear, but a race, advancing through the regular symptoms to its height and decline, was inaugurated to come off at three P. M. to-day. The Wabash's barge pulls fourteen oars, is 36 feet 3 inches in length, 6½ feet beam, draught, with crew, 20 inches forward, 24 inches aft. The names of her crew are as follow:—

CREW OF THE WABASH.

Henry Nelson, coxswain, Francis Draper, James Shanley, Edward Creasy, George Anderson, Frederick Seedsman, John Clarke, Michael Dineel, Henry E. Katcher, Richard McKewen, Michael Welch, Richard Ford, Garrett Fleming, Thomas Perry.

The crew was trained and coached by Midshipman Sumner C. Paine, of the Wabash.

The Plymouth's barge (late the Guerriere's) is in length [illegible] feet 4 in., beam, 7 feet 4 in., draught, with crew, 14 inches forward, 19 inches aft. The names of her crew are as follow:—

CREW OF THE PLYMOUTH.

*Starboard*—Henry Mahony, stroke, Herman Witte, Andrew Spain, Thomas G. Fuller, L. F. Johnson, William Ford, Charles Winters, bow.

*Port*—Thomas Honeyborn, stroke, James Kelly, Thomas Devine, William McIntosh, William Lewis, Thomas E. Fields, Robert Coney, bow.

The coxswain is James White, who is admirably adapted to his post. This crew was coached and trained by Royall R. Ingersoll, Master, United States Navy, attached to the Plymouth. The umpire selected was Charles C. Cornwell, Master, United States Navy, attached to the Wachusett.

THE RACE.

The distance to be pulled was about two land miles, from separate buoys, ending at a common stakeboat, stakes 1,500f. a side, making a purse of 3,000f. The rival boats were towed to their starting buoys by the steam launches belonging to the respective ships and were placed in position at 3h. 6m. 30s. The weather was as wretched as could be dreaded, barring a regular gale. Rain was falling sharply, and quite a swell was felt throughout the whole harbor. The sea told on the time, but not on the pace, for the stroke throughout the race was terrific. At exactly 3h. 8m. 30s. the boats got away with a clever fair start. At the commencement the Wabash's barge had the bad fortune to unship one oar and break another, and notwithstanding these accidents held her place for about a minute, but from this to the score the Plymouth's boat gained steadily all along the course from Pont Maia to the bottom of the harbor. The real difference was in the boats, for both crews pulled about the same number of strokes. Indeed, at one time the barges, counted carefully by the watch, were driving fifty-two strokes to the minute, and at no time fell below forty-eight. Here flesh and blood, some years ago, never would have been believed capable of reaching this pace, at least holding it for any length of time, but here was the evidence of one's own senses, and the fact remains established. The enthusiasm should have been dampened somewhat by the weather, but it was not, and when it will crop out, despite this influence, it may be regarded and accepted as genuine. The crews cheered as all crews will cheer, no matter who is ahead, for the recognition of honest effort is electrical. The whistles of the steam launches screeched and shrieked, afflicting the ear after the manner of all disagreeable sounds. The boats were not so very distant; but the driving rain obscured the view so much that it could not be determined from the ship for a few minutes which boat was ahead. It was preconcerted that the game cock and ensign—the telegraphic emblem of victory to the Plymouth—should be elevated at the bow of her launch if her boat was ahead, so that so far the silence on board of her was profound and conjecture more than usually conjectural. The writer had gone to the Plymouth to witness the race, and was straining his vision at the almost imperceptible specks in the distant waterscape, when Lieutenant Reiter, who was in an attitude of intense devotion—on his knees, in fact—with a glass apparently glued to his right eye, suddenly burst into an apostrophe to the whole planetary system, coupled with appeals to various other powers, including Jove himself in the manner and form following, that is to say—"By Jupiter, our boat's ahead!" An adjuration so solemn as this could not be violated, and so it proved, for, as the boats hove into clear sight, the Plymouth's was ahead, and maintained its advantage to the finish, where it tossed oars at 3h. 24m. 50s., winner of the race and purse in 16m. 20s.

ANOTHER RACE IN PROSPECTIVE.

The Wabash's boat came along, a very bad second, at 3h. 25m. 37s.—forty-seven seconds behind the winner. Flushed with victory the winning barge pulled through the squadron and tossed and cheered at every ship. The challenge was answered by the Brooklyn, which sent a boat alongside the Plymouth to arrange the terms of a race to come off at an early day. The Brooklyn's barge has defeated the whaleboat of the Shenandoah, and is undoubtedly a very fine boat, but her ability to defeat that of the Plymouth is more than questionable. *Nous verrons.*

CASUALTIES, SICKNESS, DEATH.

For the information of the friends of the deceased, it would perhaps, be as well to state that on February [illegible] or thereabouts Edward Parker, a quarter gunner on board of the Wabash, died of erysipelas, and on the 12th George Bailey, aged nineteen years, an ordinary seaman on the same ship, was killed by a fall from the maintopsail yard arm whilst engaged in furling sail. Both bodies were buried in the [illegible] cemetery at Villefranche, the chaplain of the Wabash officiating on the occasions.

This is the last, or nearly the last, day of the carnival. Few of the travellers have gone to Rome, as is customary, but all amusements will be greatly curtailed as the Lenten season draws nigh. To-morrow indeed, is Ash Wednesday. So farewell to the carnival for another year.

# RAID ON OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Late Saturday afternoon Anthony Comstock, of 464 Broadway, applied to Judge Hogan at the Tombs Police Court for a warrant against several Ann and Nassau street book dealers, whom he charged with offering for sale bawdy and obscene literature. The desired paper was issued and placed in the hands of Captain Ward, of the Second precinct, who made a descent on the establishments of James McDermott, 75 Nassau street, and Bennett & Co.—the parties composing the firm are Charles and Wm. Brooks—16 Ann street, where he arrested the proprietors and their attachés, whom he took to the station house and locked up. Yesterday they were taken before Judge Hogan at the Tombs Police Court, and in default of $500 bail each were locked up. The two Brooks live at 276 Smith street, Brooklyn.

# BURNED TO DEATH IN A STABLE.

On Saturday evening Moses Jackson, a lad twelve years of age, in the employ of a gentleman who stables his horses at 415 West Thirtieth street, called at the stables and remained there so long that he finally concluded, as the night was stormy and disagreeable, to stay all night. According[ly] Moses went up to the loft and lay down on the hay. Unfortunately at an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stables, extending from [illegible] to [illegible], and they were entirely consumed. After which the firemen discovered the remains of the boy Jackson, burned almost to a crisp. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] to be sent to the Morgue and the Coroner [illegible] was notified. The deceased's [illegible] have lived near the corner of Seventy-first street and [illegible] avenue.

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# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## Resume of the Week's Dealings in Wall Street.

## Stocks Up and the Corner in Money Broken.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG.

## The Fluctuations in Gold and Foreign Exchange.

## Large Short Interest in Virginia Consols.

## VALUE OF A GOVERNOR'S VETO.

## Administrative Changes in the Stock Exchange.

## HONORS TO THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, March 3, 1872.

The past week in Wall street has not been marked by any features of extraordinary interest. The regular six days' drama has been played there with the old incidents and the old characters, with here and there a slight change in the cast, and that is all. That the country is any the richer or the poorer for all the shouting and bellowing that has gone on each day, between the hours of ten and five, in the hall of the Stock Exchange, we dare not say; but yet it cannot be ignored that the transactions which gave occasion for so much screeching and gesticulation very seriously affected individual interests.

THE PRINCIPAL INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK

that closed with yesterday were a squeeze in money and a sharp fight over Pacific Mail and Northwest common, both of which, it needed no prophet to discover, belonged to the same performance. This fight, which has already given rise to considerable acrimony, and which is rapidly developing into an angry feeling, even among those not directly interested, against "the young bear leader," has already borne fruit in the recent abrupt examination of a Legislative committee into the management of the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the proposition introduced into the State Legislature to authorize such management to reduce the capital stock of the said company to $10,000,000. It is also assisted on the bull side by the prospect of the present Congressional subsidy of $500,000 being increased to $1,000,000 annually. In Northwest common the struggle is more local, and seems so far to be confined to the usual street tactics. In both stocks the fight raged with varying fortune throughout the week, as has been previously recorded here; but at the close last evening, when each combatant was compelled to cease hostilities as darkness set in, victory appeared to be fluttering over the ranks of the bulls, as if preparing to light upon their banners. The other features of prominent interest in the stock market are Erie and Union Pacific. The former, from the contest now going on for the repeal of the Classification act and the prospects of success presented in the temper of the Legislature, resumed some of its old activity, reflecting or being reflected in a similar movement abroad, both in London, Frankfort and Amsterdam. Late last evening it was learned that the Senate Judiciary Committee, having cleared their table of other matters, would to-morrow take up the subject of Erie with a determination to go through with the whole matter without delay. Union Pacific addresses itself to the attention of operators both from the change in the management, whereby the Vanderbilt interest came into the direction, and the discussion now before Congress respecting the transmission of the mails to the Pacific if snow blockades are to be common occurrences. Among the minor incidents may be mentioned sales of Hannibal and St. Joseph stimulated by its peculiar status. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have accepted the Farmers' Trust Company as the register of this stock in place of the Tenth National Bank; but the new capital of $5,000,000 cannot be "a good delivery" until the expiration of the thirty days' notice, on the 15th of March. Western Union was firm throughout all the week, with a fair proportion of dealings as compared with the favorites. The balance of the list responded to the course of speculation before alluded to, and closed strong with those previously mentioned.

THE SQUEEZE IN MONEY,

which dates from Tuesday following the first exhibition of the effort to twist the shorts in Northwest, produced almost as much irregularity as stringency in rates throughout the week, and did not seem to be very strong at any time. The highest rate paid for the use of money was 1-16 plus legal interest, the majority of business even while the "squeeze" lasted being between 7 currency, and 1-32 commission added. Last evening money closed easy at about six to seven per cent as the recognized rate among the leading houses, although as high as 1-16 commission added to legal interest was paid early in the day, and, after banking hours, balances were pressed at three and four per cent by those anxious to secure the two days' interest. The feeling on the street at the close was one of anticipated ease this week at the furthest at regular rates. It is thought by those best able to judge of the ebb and flow of the money tide in this city, that the banks have seen about the last of the receding movement, and will continue to gain in resources for the rest of the season. This is their interpretation of

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the statement as presented to the Street:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in loans | $206,400 |
| Increase in specie | 443,600 |
| Decrease in deposits | 2,545,400 |
| Decrease in legal tenders | 1,272,500 |
| Increase in circulation | 21,700 |

The following is a comparison of the bank averages of the past and preceding weeks:—

| | Feb. 24. | March 2. |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | $282,486,500 | $282,290,100 |
| Specie | 17,890,000 | 18,333,600 |
| Circulation | 28,143,700 | 28,165,400 |
| Deposits | 213,318,200 | 210,472,800 |
| Legal tenders | 45,042,900 | 43,770,400 |

The statement proved to be much more favorable than was expected, the loss in legal reserve as compared with last week being only $123,575.

A DECLINE IN GOLD.

Gold weakened towards the close of the week simultaneously with a decline in the foreign exchanges, and on Thursday went off to 109⅝, recovering slightly later, with a firmer feeling in the other market, closing at 110¼ a 110⅜. The following were the highest and lowest figures of the premium on the several days during the week:—

| | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | 110⅝ | 110⅜ |
| Tuesday | 110⅝ | 110⅜ |
| Wednesday | 110⅝ | 110⅜ |
| Thursday | 110⅜ | 109⅝ |
| Friday | 110⅜ | 110⅛ |
| Saturday | 110⅜ | 110 |

THE DECLINE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

noticed above was marked on Thursday, when leading bankers reduced their rates to 109⅝ for sixty-day sterling and 110⅜ for short sight. Slight concessions were made at these rates, but later the market stiffened somewhat and closed firm.

GOVERNMENTS WERE STEADY

during the week, with a firm undertone, sustained by the confident feeling exhibited in the European markets. This feeling was equally apparent yesterday, when the reply of our government to Earl Granville's note must have been known on the London Stock Exchange with ample time to produce its effect. There is good reason to suppose from this that the excited spirit of opposition to the Washington Treaty exhibited by English editors is not shared by capitalists there, and the fear of a disruption of the existing relations between the two countries is not felt to be at all a grave one. This question will after all have to be settled on 'Change, and this is a significant indication of how it is likely to be settled. The market left off strong, closing as follows:—United States currency sixes, 114 a 114¼; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114 a 114¼; do. do., coupon, 115 a 115¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111⅛ a 111¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111⅛ a 111¼; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅜ a 111½; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 110⅞ a 111; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110⅞ a 110⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111⅛ a 111¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111⅛ a 112⅛, do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 108⅝ a 108⅞; do. do. do., coupon, 108⅝ a 108⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 107⅛ a 107¼; do. do., coupon, 107⅛ a 107¼; Central Pacific gold bonds, 102 a 102¼.

The called bonds are coming forward very slowly, and it is estimated that not $2,000,000 out of the $20,000,000 named for redemption on the 1st of March have been received from Europe.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

were fairly active during the week, stimulated by pending financial legislation in the various Southern States.

Late advices from Richmond state that the act of the General Assembly making gold and silver coin, United States notes and national bank notes, only, receivable for taxes has been passed over the Governor's veto. This act nullifies the agreement with the creditors of the State expressed in the Funding act of March, 1871, which stipulated that Virginia should not be held responsible for one-third of the debt, except in accordance with any settlement that might be hereafter made with West Virginia, and in extended time for the payment of the other two-thirds to thirty-four years, with interest payable semi annually—the same as the old bonds; the State, as an evidence of good faith, agreeing that the interest on the new bonds represented by coupons should be receivable for taxes at and after maturity.

The action yesterday may find its explanation in the fact previously stated here, that a large short interest in these bonds, amounting to $200,000, matures this week.

THE EXTREME FIGURES OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of stocks during the day:—

| | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central and Hudson con. | 97¾ | 97⅛ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson cert's | 93⅝ | 93⅛ |
| Harlem | 10⅜ | 108 |
| Erie | 35⅝ | 33⅞ |
| Reading | 114½ | 113¾ |
| Lake Shore | 92⅛ | 91⅞ |
| Pittsburg | 90⅞ | 91⅛ |
| Northwestern | 75⅛ | 77 |
| Northwestern preferred | 91 | 91⅜ |
| Rock Island | 111⅝ | 111⅛ |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 57⅝ | 56⅞ |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred | 77⅜ | 77⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 44⅞ | 44 |
| Del., Lackawanna and Western | 10[illegible] | 105⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 35⅛ | 34⅞ |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 37⅛ | 36⅞ |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph pref. | 55⅞ | 55 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 7[illegible] | 69⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 61⅞ | 60⅛ |
| Quicksilver | 37 | 36⅞ |

REFORM DURING THE WEEK.

By a resolution of the Governing Committee, passed during the week, dealings in stocks before ten o'clock A. M. are prohibited. The business hours of the Stock Exchange are therefore confined to the period between ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M.

The committee appointed by the Clearing House to perfect arrangements for an exchange and clearance of gold checks similar to the process used in the case of ordinary checks agreed upon a plan therefor, and the new arrangement went into effect on Friday, proving thus very satisfactory to merchants and others having dealings in gold.

REDUCING THE VOLUME OF TRANSACTIONS.

Business was slightly embarrassed during the week by the suspension of the regular calls of the Stock Exchange on Tuesday as a mark of respect to the memory of Le Grand Lockwood, deceased, and the interruption of the London Exchange resulting from the thanksgiving holiday there on Wednesday.

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, March 2—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market remained without a new feature to note. Prices were nominally unchanged. We annex the current quotations, as follows:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 16¼c. a 16½c.; fair, 17c. a 17½c.; good, 17¾c. a 17⅞c.; prime, 18¼c. a 18⅝c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracaibo, 20c. a 21c., Laguayra, 19¾c. a 21c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 14c. a 14¼c.; Java, 23c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market for cotton on the spot remained quiet, and quotations were unchanged. There was but little disposition evinced to do business, either by sellers or buyers. Future delivery was in limited request at unchanged prices. The sales reported on 'Change sum up as follows:—

| | To-Day. | Last Eve'g. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Export | 143 | — | 143 |
| Consumption | 444 | 140 | 584 |
| Speculation | 23 | — | 23 |
| Total | 610 | 140 | 750 |

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—March, 200 at 21 7-16c. (S. N.), 400 at 21¼c. (notice after 5th), 200 at 21⅛c., 100 at 21⅛c., 100 at 21⅛c.; April, 300 at 21⅛c., 100 at 22⅛c., 700 at 22 5-16c., 300 at 22⅛c., 200 at 22 3-16c., 100 at 22⅛c., 300 at 22 3-16c. May, 300 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22 9-16c., 1,100 at 22⅛c., 700 at 22 9-16c., 1,000 at 22⅛c. June, 100 at 22⅛c., 200 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22 11-16c., 100 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22 11-16c., 500 at 22⅝c. Total, 7,400 bales. To-day—March, 100 at 21⅛c. (immediate delivery), 50 at 21⅛c., 300 at 21 11-16c.; April, 1,100 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22 1-16c., 1,300 at 22 3-16c., 400 at 22⅛c., 600 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22 5-16c., 100 at 22 5-16c., 1,100 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22 3-16c., 500 at 22⅛c., 901 at 22 9-16c. May, 300 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22⅛c., 200 at 22 9-16c.; June, 1,400 at 22⅛c., 200 at 22 12-16c., 100 at 22⅛c. August, 200 at 22⅛c. Total, 9,750 bales. Grand total, 17,150 bales. The receipts at the ports sum up thus:—Galveston, 215; New Orleans, 3,414; Mobile, 539; Savannah, 929; Charleston, 807; Wilmington, 129; Norfolk, 500; Baltimore, 51; New York, 837; Boston, 163. Total, 7,866. This day last week, 10,424. This day last year, 19,549. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed steady as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ½d.; by sail, 3-16d. To Havre, by steam 1c., gold; by sail, 11-16c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅝d., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, ⅝c., gold, compressed, sail, ⅝c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅝c. a 1c. gold. We quote:—

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | New Orleans. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 20 |
| Good ordinary | 20⅝ | 21 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |
| Low middling | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 22 | 22⅛ |
| Middling | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ |
| Good middling | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 5,937 bbls., wheat, 8,500 bushels; corn, 62,100 do., corn meal, 300 bbls. and 836 bags, oats, 5,775 bushels, barley 14,840 do., and, for the week, flour, 34,061 bbls., wheat 81,3[illegible] bushels, corn, 277,140 do., corn meal 2,662 bbls. and 7,[illegible] bags, oats, 25,440 bushels, barley, 51,924 do., and rye, [illegible] bushels. The flour market ruled [illegible] and heavy, though prices were nominally the same. The sales comprising all kinds aggregated about 4,300 bbls., at prices within the range of our quotations. Corn meal remained quiet, but steady. Sales 100 bbls. Marsh's caloric at [illegible]4. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 State | $5 00 | a $6 00 |
| Superfine State | 6 25 | a 6 65 |
| Extra State | 7 00 | a 7 25 |
| Choice do | 7 25 | a 7 50 |
| Superfine Western | 6 25 | a 6 65 |
| Extra do | 7 00 | a 7 50 |
| Extra Minnesota | 7 50 | a 8 75 |
| Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands | 7 10 | a 7 50 |
| Round hoop Ohio, trade brands | 7 75 | a 8 25 |
| Family | 8 25 | a 9 00 |
| St. Louis low extra | 7 25 | a 8 00 |
| St. Louis straight extra | 8 00 | a 8 50 |
| St. Louis choice double extra | 8 50 | a 9 50 |
| St. Louis choice family | 9 50 | a 11 00 |
| Rye flour | 4 50 | a 5 60 |
| Southern No. 2 | 5 50 | a 6 00 |
| Southern superfine | 6 75 | a 6 60 |
| Southern extra | 7 00 | a 8 50 |
| Southern family | 8 25 | a 11 25 |
| Corn meal, Western | 3 60 | a 3 65 |
| Corn meal, Jersey | 3 60 | a 3 75 |
| Corn meal, Brandywine | 4 05 | a 4 10 |
| Baltimore | 3 50 | a 4 00 |
| Caloric | 3 90 | a 4 00 |
| Puncheons | 19 25 | a 19 75 |

Wheat was dull, but unchanged, the nominal quotations were $1 52 a $1 56 for No. 2 Chicago, in store, $1 54 a $1 55 for Northwest, $1 56 a $1 57½ for No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, $1 59 a $1 60 for No. 1, in store. The sales were about 27,000 bushels at $1 55 for No. 2 Chicago, in store, [illegible] to white, $1 70 for prime red winter, in store. Corn was steady, but only in limited request, the sales were about 50,000 bushels at 69c. a 70½c. for [illegible], 70½c. for prime, 69c. on the track for Western mixed, 69c. afloat for do., and 70½c. a 70⅝c. for Western yellow. Oats were firm at 52½c. a 53½c. for Western, in store, 54c. a 54½c. for do. afloat, 55c. a 56c. for white, with sales of about [illegible] bushels within the range. Barley and rye were quiet and nominal at former prices.

FREIGHTS.—The market continued quiet and weak. Rates on grain were about steady, but for provisions lower figures were accepted. The chartering business was also dull. There are several orders in the market for suitable vessels for petroleum, but rates generally are held above the views of shippers, and business, in consequence, restricted. The engagements reported to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 300 packages provisions, 32s. 6d., and by sail, 500 tierces [illegible] 25s., 20 tons provisions at 32s. 6d. 250 bbls. pork 3s. 3d. [illegible] tierces lard, 20[illegible], 300 bbls. rosin on private terms, 50 boxes bacon, 3[illegible]. To London, by sail, 75 tierces beef, 5s. 6d. To Antwerp, 300 boxes bacon, 35s. 9d. To Stettin, by steam, 700 bags coffee [illegible], 38s. There were no [illegible] reported as having been closed.

WHISKEY.—The market for foreign remained dull and [illegible] domestic was quiet but firm. The sales were only about [illegible] bbls. New Orleans at 80c. a [illegible]. We quote:—

| | Old Crop. | New Crop. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba, Centrifugal and mixed | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Clayed | 7½c. a 8½c. | 7½c. a 8c. |
| Muscovado, refining | 25c. a 30c. | 8½c. a 9c. |
| Muscovado, grocery | 30c. a 35c. | — |
| Porto Rico | 2[illegible]c. a 40c. | 3[illegible] a 4[illegible]c. |
| English Islands | — | — |
| New Orleans | [illegible] | [illegible] |

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine remained [illegible] was a trifle easier. The sales were only [illegible] at 60c. a 61c. [illegible] held at 64 50. Tar was in good demand and firm. The sales were about [illegible] bbls. [illegible] a $3 75. 25 bbls. [illegible] at $4 30 [illegible] $5 25, the market closing decidedly firmer. Washington [illegible] at $4 50.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined continued dull and nominal, although unchanged, quoted at [illegible], for March delivery and 23¼c. for last half of month, crude, in bulk, was also off and a trifle easier, quoted at 13c. for prompt delivery [illegible]; but steady [illegible] was moderately active, but unchanged; quoted [illegible] 13c. for West prompt city. At the creek the market was dull and nominal, the current quotations were $3 40 a $3 50 for the upper and $3 50 a $3 55 on the lower road. The Philadelphia market was dull and weak, but unquotably changed, refined quoted at 22c. for spot and 22½c. for last half of month, there were [illegible] sales of 3,000 bbls. refined at 22c. but we were unable to trace it.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts: Pork, 900 bbls., beef, 100 packages, cut meats, 3,685 packages, and 3,025 bbls. and tierces and 100 kegs, and for the week, pork, 6,416 bbls., beef, 144 packages, cut meats 15,765 packages, lard, 15,112 bbls. and tierces and 1,412 kegs. The market for mess pork was dull and again lower. Sales were made of about 2,000 bbls. for March and April at $13 7[illegible]. In jobbing lots [illegible] bbls. changed hands at $14 20 for new mess and $13 75 for prime mess. Bacon was in fair request at steady prices. Sales [illegible] boxes Western short clear at 7¼c. and [illegible] boxes of short rib at 7c. Long clear Western quoted at 7⅛c. Dressed hogs were in limited demand and steady. Sales were made at 6¼c. a 6⅜c. for city and $5 87½ a $5 90 per 100 lbs. for Western. Beef was in limited demand and steady, within the range of former prices. Sales 1[illegible] bbls. and tierces at from $8 a $11 for mess, $10 a $12 for extra mess, $15 a $18 for prime mess, tierces, and $18 a $[illegible]0 for India mess, tierces. Beef hams were quiet and unchanged. The sales were confined to small lots within the range of $22 a $26. Cut meats sold to a moderate extent, but principally in small lots. Rates were steady. We quote:—Dry salted shoulders, 5¼c. a 5¾c.; smoked shoulders, 6c. a 6¼c., do. hams, 10c. a 12c.; pickled shoulders, 5c. a 5⅝c., do. hams, 8½c. a 9⅝c., do. bellies, 7c. a 8c., boxed or loose. Lard.—The market for Western was only moderately active and steady. The sales were:—450 tierces at 9⅛c. cash; 500 tierces for March at 9⅛c.; 250 tierces for May at 9[illegible]c., and 500 tierces for June, on private terms. City lard was dull and weak at 9⅛c. Sales 80 tierces.

RICE.—The market to-day has been rather quiet for all descriptions, but prices were unchanged. The sales were about 35 tierces of Carolina at 8⅛c. a 9⅛c., 100 bags of Patna at 7⅛c. a 7¼c., and 200 bags of Rangoon at 6⅛c. a 7⅛c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw remained very quiet and prices weak, but without decided change. There were no sales reported. Refined was also quiet, but steady, at 11⅞c. for A and 12⅛c. for hards. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8c. a 8⅝c.; fair to good fair refining, 8½c. a 9c.; good to prime refining, 9¼c. a 9⅜c.; fair to good grocery 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; prime to choice grocery, 9¾ a 10c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 10⅛c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅛c. a 8⅛c.; melado, 4⅛c. a 6⅛c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8c. a 8⅛c. do., 11 to 12, 9c. a 9⅛c. do., 13 to 15, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c., do. 16 to 18, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., white, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c., fair to choice grocery, 9⅛c. a 10c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅞c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9c. a 9⅛c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅛c. a 8⅛c. New Orleans—Refining grades, 7⅛c. a 9c.; grocery do., 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.

STEARINE continued dull and nominal, and without transactions on which to base quotations.

TALLOW.—The market was quiet, but firm. Sales 30,000 lbs. choice, at 9⅛c., and small lots of common at 8⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 1,[illegible]41 bbls. The market was quiet, but continued steady at 90c., with sales of 4[illegible] bbls.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1872.

Cotton dull and nominal; middlings, 21⅛c. Net receipts, 3,414 bales; gross, 3,540. Exports—To Liverpool, 3,613; to Falmouth, 4,[illegible]; to Antwerp, 2,1[illegible]1; to Reval, 3,[illegible]; to Cronstadt, 1,[illegible]19; to Barcelona, 1,[illegible]; to New York, 4,7[illegible]. Sales, 1,200. Stock, 204,411. Sterling exchange, 120⅛. Sight drafts on New York at par. Gold, 110⅛.

CHARLESTON, March 2, 1872.

Cotton steadier; middlings, 21⅛c. Net receipts, 802 bales. Exports coastwise, 233. Sales, 400. Stock, 24,7[illegible].

SAVANNAH, March 2, 1872.

Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart, tending downward; middlings, 21⅛c. a 21⅛c. Net receipts, 929 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 5,0[illegible]0; coastwise, 558. Sales, 700. Stock, 59,5[illegible].

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2, 1872.

Spirits turpentine quiet and weak at 61c. Rosin firm at $4 [illegible] for strained, $4 50 for low No. 1, $5 for No. 1. Crude turpentine quiet at $4 25 for hard, $5 25 for yellow dip and virgin. Tar quiet at $2 45.

LOUISVILLE, March 2, 1872.

Tobacco sales—220 hhds. lugs at $6 50 a $7 25; low to middling leaf, $7 50 a $9 50, good do., $10 a $15.

CINCINNATI, March 2, 1872.

Mess pork offered at $13 50, but no demand. Live hogs dull and drooping. Receipts small. Whiskey steady at 85c.

CHICAGO, March 2, 1872.

Flour quiet but firm. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 spring, $1 24⅛ a $1 24⅛. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 mixed, 3[illegible]c. Oats heavy and dull, No. 2 at 31⅛c. a 31⅛c. Rye dull, No. 2 at 72⅛c. Barley quiet but firm, No. 2 spring at 57c. a 57⅛c. Mess pork strong, and advanced 5c. a 10c. Lard strong at $8 60 a $8 70, cash. Hams in pickle steady at 7⅛c. a 9c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4⅛c. a 4⅛c., sides, 5⅛c.; clear rib sides, 6⅛c. a 6c.; clear sides, 6⅛c. Dressed hogs quiet at $5 a $5 10. Whiskey firmer and in improved demand at 86c. a 86⅛c. for iron bound. Hogs quiet, $5 35 a $5 65. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 65,000 do. corn, 19,000 do. oats, 10,000 do. barley, and 8,000 hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. flour, 5,000 bushels wheat, 17,000 do. corn, 2,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 5,000 do. barley, and 8,000 hogs.

OSWEGO, March 2, 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged. Sales 1,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 spring, $8 25 for amber winter, $8 75 for white winter and $9 25 for double extra. Wheat quiet, held at $1 58 for No. 1 Milwaukee club. Corn steady, sales of 2,400 bushels at 73c. on the track. Barley held at $1 for up lake and $1 05 for Bay Quinte. Rye nominally 80c. for Western. Corn meal sold at $1 60 for bolted and $1 50 for unbolted. Mill feed unchanged; sales of shorts at $25; middlings, $28 a $30, shipstuffs, $26 a $27. Highwines sold at 88c. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 88c., to New York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

BUFFALO, March 2, 1872.

Flour quiet; sales of 280 bbls. for city trade at unchanged prices. Wheat in fair milling demand for white, with sales 20 cars State on private terms, and 200 bushels Western at $1 70; also 700 bushels Duluth spring at $1 45. Corn dull, at 56c. for Western. Oats neglected. Rye dull, at 90c. for Western. Barley inactive and nominally unchanged. Seeds Small lots changed hands at unchanged quotations. Pork and lard steady and very quiet. Highwines entirely nominal.

## BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

**Tilton vs. Bowen.**

Before Judges Barnard, Gilbert and Tappen.

Theodore Tilton, intending to sue Henry C. Bowen for breach of contract with him as editor of the *Union* and contributor to the *Independent*, obtained an order from Judge Tappen last December allowing him to examine Bowen under the statute for the perpetuation of testimony. Subsequently Bowen applied to Judge Pratt to have the orders vacated, and that Judge decided that the examination must proceed in the case of the *Union*, but set aside the order in the other case. An appeal was taken to the General Term, which has just decided that the examination must proceed in both cases.

**The Contested Assessment Cases.**

The General Term has decided that the *certiorari* must be quashed without costs in the case of The People ex rel. Hudson vs. William A. Fowler (President of the Water Board) et al. This is a suit involving the collection of the assessments for repaving Fulton avenue, and has previously been reported in the HERALD.

In another assessment case, entitled "Horace Waters vs. The City of Brooklyn," upon which depend six others, the Justices were unable to agree. The case, therefore, goes to the Third Judicial Department, composed of Justices Hogeboom, Ingalls and Learned. The Third Department is made up of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Judicial districts.

**Decisions.**

William Johnson vs. John P. Elwell.—Judgment for plaintiff upon the verdict, with costs. Justice Gilbert not sitting. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

William Thompson et al. vs. Gilman Dudley.—Judgment and order denying new trial affirmed, with costs. Justice Tappen not sitting. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

George C. Harris vs. Margaret Wade.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Oscar Hoyt vs. Phebe J. Terwilliger.—Judgment and order overruling demurrer affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard, Justice Tappen not sitting.

James C. Hazelton vs. Samuel W. Dunscomb.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion of Justice Tappen.

Thomas Jones vs. Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.—Order denying new trial affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

William A. Coit vs. Joseph B. Stewart, Nos. 1 and 2.—Order sustaining demurrer to part of answer reversed, with leave to plaintiff to reply on payment of costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard, Justice Gilbert not sitting.

Mary Owens, Administratrix, vs. Steam Derrick Company.—Judgment and order denying new trial reversed, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

William McCafferty vs. Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered. Costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice Barnard, Justice Gilbert dissenting.

Sarah F. A. Burtis vs. James W. Amory.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert, Justice Barnard not sitting.

John A. Thompson, Executor, vs. Isaac G. Johnson and others. Isaac G. Johnson vs. John A. Thompson, Executor, &c.—Judgment in each case affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

James O. Swartwout vs. Cornelius Ladoux.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

Town of Pelham vs. Cornelius Corson and others.—Order vacating injunction affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

Andrew S. Wheeler vs. A. D. Clutterbuch.—Judgment for defendant upon case submitted, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Annie M. Palmer vs. George W. Palmer et al.—Judgment for plaintiff upon verdict. Opinion by Justice Tappen, Justice Gilbert not sitting.

In the matter of acquisition of lands, &c., by Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad Company.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen, Justice Barnard not sitting.

In the matter of application of Theodore Tilton to examine H. C. Bowen, No. 1.—Order for examination in the case against the *Union* affirmed, with $10 costs.

Same matter, No. 2.—Order refusing examination in the case against Bowen reversed, with $10 costs.

Ambrose Snow et al. vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Tappen, Justice Gilbert not sitting.

Henry W. Sabin vs. Augustus Van Cortland.—Decree of Surrogate reversed and issues ordered to be tried by a jury. Opinion by Justice Gilbert, Justice Barnard dissenting.

Sarah Liscomb vs. New Jersey Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Daniel H. Trawley vs. Flushing and Northside Railroad Company.—Judgment and order denying new trial reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice Tappen, Justice Gilbert not sitting.

Hiatt [illegible] Gould vs. Henry K. Booth.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

COUNTY COURT.

**The Committee of Fifty After Ex-Collector Badeau.**

Before Judge Moore.

A sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty appeared before Judge Moore Saturday morning, when Mr. E. H. Cuthbertson, a member, said that they had become satisfied in the course of their investigations that the ex-Collector of Taxes, Isaac Badeau, had violated the city charter, especially the provisions against loaning in any way any portion of the moneys collected by him. Mr. Cuthbertson also said that they were satisfied that he had kept moneys on deposit at a large rate of interest in the different banks during his official term of three years, and they felt it their duty to call Judge Moore's attention to the whole matter, so that it might be laid before the Grand Jury.

Judge Moore said that he would submit the matter to the next Grand Jury when empanelled.

The committee then withdrew.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

**Wills Admitted—Letters of Administration, &c.**

Before Surrogate Veeder.

The wills of George Triebel, Johanna Steinmetz, James O'Brien, Matthew Bentley, John C. Hatch and William W. White, all of Brooklyn, were admitted to probate during the past week. The will of Susan M. Hostiek was rejected.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Kate Corbit, Adam Williamson, Albert Echert, Samuel B. Church, John Cook, Ann Cunningham, Elizabeth McDonnell, Nelson Adams, Dorothea Nelson, William A. Greer, Edward Fitzpatrick, Richard Stoney, Mary Stoney, Samuel Beardsman, Thomas Stephenson and Margaret Dever, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of James Flaherty were granted to Thos. Flaherty, of Francis E. Pugh to Mary E. St. George, of John B. Alexander to Charles F. Dayton, of Nellie Heath and Mary Heath to Wm. Heath, of Mary M. Green to George W. A. Everett, of Essey Conroy and John Conroy to John Byrnes, of William, Harriet A., Mary F. and John R. Conselyea to George W. Laurence, all of Brooklyn.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1—Held by Judge Barrett.—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. R. C. 141½, 447, 1179, R. C. 155, R. C. 307, 335, 387, 441, 559, 617, 621, 719½, 813, 899½, 963, 1025½, 951, 957, 1015, 1021. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 642, 648, 794, 378, 420, 432, 452½, 332, 438, 24, R. C. 66½, 306, 332, R. C. 36½, R. C. 24½, 420, 1090, 2636, 2989.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Barnard.—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Entire demurrer calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Calendar called at twelve M.—First Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Barbour.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Calendar called at eleven A. M.—Nos. 1515, 1569, 1675, 89, 1087, 815, 1181, 1067, 21, 347, 47, 1105, 1205, 1061, 1255. Part 2—Held by Judge McCunn.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Calendar called at eleven A. M.—Nos. 760, 549, 1065, 882, 101, 73, 624, 3[illegible]4, 548, 240, 93, 816, 1046, 1213, 38, 1[illegible]6.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Entire calendar called.—Nos 1 to 48.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 595, 407, 65, 1028, 84, 2157, 751, 99, 930, 1065½, 1,303, 1015, 1249, 893, 1520, 1264, 1299, 1271, 1076, 902, 1146. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Calendar of set down causes, short causes (by order).—Nos. 1738, 2153, 2146, 787, 1253, 1179, 1236, 1280, 1175, 1046, 1261, 1154, 1227, 1257, 1275, 1304.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Gross.—Court opens and calendar called at ten A. M.—Nos. 6817, 6853, 7770, 6875, 7407, 7393, 7541, 7872, 7851, 7904, 7915, 7924, 7983, 8017, 8058. Part 2—Held by Judge Curtis.—Court opens and calendar called at ten A. M.—Nos. 7145, 8032, 7988, 7391, 7556, 8641, 7840, 8005, 8067, 7177, 7663, 7606, 7331, 7937, 7776, 7835, 8037, 8072, 7520, 7725, 8011, 8026. Part 3—Held by Judge Shea.—Court opens and calendar called at ten A. M.—Nos. 9344, 7317, 7972, 8512, 8714, 8715, 8732, 8807, 8810, 8814, 8909, 8541, 97, 8538.

## BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

**Robbed in a Dance House.**

George Meeker, of No. 429 Hudson avenue, went on a spree on Saturday, having in his possession a large sum of money, of which latter fact he was very vain, and foolishly exhibited his greenbacks before the gloating optics of unscrupulous men in the several "drunkards' exchanges" visited by him while making the rounds. At an early hour yesterday morning he entered the dance house and liquor saloon of one Louis Rhatigan, in Hudson avenue. While ordering ale he drew forth from his pocket a roll of national bank bills and ostentatiously unfolded them in order to extricate a small bill to pay for the drinks. A crowd of fellows surrounded Mr. Meeker and hustled him about in a rough manner, and robbing him of his money, amounting to $112. The ruffians then thrust him "out in the cold street." The victim repaired to the Myrtle avenue station house and stated the particulars of the outrage. A couple of officers were despatched to the scene of the robbery, and arrested Luke Rhatigan and his son John, James Doherty and John Curley, who were found in the place. Meeker recognized Rhatigan, the proprietor, as being the ringleader of the crowd that assaulted him. The prisoners were locked up to answer before Police Justice Walsh.

**Wife Slashing.**

Conrad Boeman, a savage-looking Uhlan, was caught by Patrolman Martens, of the Ninth precinct, yesterday morning while pursuing his wife, Mrs. Boeman, knife in hand, bent upon her destruction. The parties, who reside in Hopkins avenue, near Tompkins, quarrelled and Conrad stabbed his wife with a jackknife in the wrist. She made her escape from the infuriated "partner of her joys and sorrows" and was rescued by the timely appearance of the police officer.

**Close of the Mission in Brooklyn.**

The mission at St. Mary, Star of the Sea, South Brooklyn, terminated last night. The occasion was a solemn and imposing one. There was a farewell advisatory discourse given by Rev. Father Kopman, in which the people were instructed as to the proper means to adopt in order to show forth by their example that they are sincere in their determination to lead a better life. The congregation renewed its baptismal vows, and the Papal benediction was given. The assemblage was composed almost exclusively of men, and fifty-five converts have been received into the Catholic Church, and others are under instruction, since the mission was opened—on Ash Wednesday. About four thousand persons conformed to the requirements of the mission, and the missionary fathers pronounce it to have been the most successful mission ever held in Brooklyn.

## DEATHS.

BALL.—On Sunday, March 3, of consumption, CAROLINE BUTLER, wife of Francis Ball and daughter of the late Horace Butler.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 12 West 125th street, Harlem, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at three o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BISHOP.—On Sunday, March 3, after six days' illness, ADOLPH BISHOP, aged 5[illegible] years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 344 Eighth avenue, on Tuesday, March 5, at one o'clock P. M.

BEECHER.—On Saturday, March 2, of pneumonia, JOHN J. BEECHER, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the friends of his brother-in-law, Ward B. Smith, the members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, the members of Washington Lodge No. 21, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Theodore Reeves, No. 240 East Twenty-sixth street, on Tuesday, March 5, at one o'clock P. M.

BIRDSALL.—At Chappaqua, New York, on Saturday, March 2, ABIGAIL, wife of Daniel L. Birdsall, aged 69 years.

Funeral at Friends' meeting house, Chappaqua, Wednesday, March 6, at eleven o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central depot at twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock A. M. Carriages at depot.

BONAR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, March 2, ROBERT, third son of Thomas and Electa Bonar, aged 20 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 175 Taylor street, between Bedford and Lee avenues, on Monday afternoon, March 4, at two o'clock.

BROUGHTON.—After a short but painful illness, WASHINGTON IRVING, the only son of Richard H. and Mary A. Broughton, aged 15 years, 6 months and 3 days.

BRINKERHOFF.—On Sunday, March 3, JACOB J. BRINKERHOFF, aged 77 years, 4 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Elias Eddy, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at ten o'clock.

COLLINS.—On Friday evening, March 1, HANNAH R. MASTERSON, wife of Peter B. Collins, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 142 West Twenty-third street, on Monday, March 4, at one o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CHEREVOY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 2, EDWARD B. CHEREVOY, of the firm of Weathered & Cherevoy, in the 56th year of his age.

Due notice of funeral hereafter.

CUMMINGS.—On Saturday, March 2, MICHAEL CUMMINGS, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Simon, No. 309 East Twenty-third street, on Monday, at two o'clock P. M.

New Orleans papers please copy.

DEVOE.—At Harlem, on Saturday, March 2, 1872, MARY DEVOE, aged 72 years.

Funeral services will be held on Monday evening, March 4, at a quarter to seven, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. H. Hubbell, 207 East 166th street, three doors east of Third avenue. Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown Tuesday morning on the quarter past nine train.

DONOVAN.—On Sunday, March 3, TIMOTHY DONOVAN, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in Tuesday's papers.

DE CASTRO.—At Nyack, on the Hudson, on Friday evening, March 1, MARY, wife of Richard De Castro.

Funeral on Monday, at one o'clock. Trains of Northern New Jersey Railroad leave at nine o'clock.

DUNCAN.—[illegible] on Saturday, March 2, Mrs. MARY DUNCAN, widow of Michael Duncan, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her son, [illegible] Duncan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, [illegible] West Fifteenth street, on Tuesday, at one o'clock.

DUNKIN.—[illegible] Orange, N. J., on Saturday, March 2, 1872, A[illegible], wife of John T. Dunkin, in the 4[illegible] year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her father, James H. Beers, are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Orange Junction, on Tuesday, March 5, 1872, at eleven A. M. Trains leave Barclay street at 9 40 and 10 10.

ELLIOTT.—On Saturday, March 2, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, WILLIAM T. ELLIOTT, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, as also his brothers-in-law, Daniel Rooney and Samuel Eldridge, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 309 Ninth avenue, on Tuesday, March 5, at one o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ENNIS.—At her late residence, 410 Pearl street, ANN, the beloved wife of Lawrence Ennis, in her 39th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, March 4, at eleven o'clock precisely.

Dublin papers please copy.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, EDITH BEEBE, youngest daughter of Henry M. and Adelaide Beebe Evans, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 144 Clinton street, corner Livingston street, on Monday, 4th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—On Saturday morning, March 2, 1872, at her residence, 152 Eighth avenue, after a protracted illness, JOHANNA, the beloved wife of John Fitzpatrick, aged 59 years, native of Kings county, Ireland.

Her remains will be taken to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street, this (Monday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FITZPATRICK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 1, Rev. EDWARD G. FITZPATRICK, pastor of St. Patrick's church, Brooklyn, aged 32 years and 18 days.

A solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul in St. Patrick's church, Kent avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 5, at half-past ten o'clock. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery. The reverend clergy and his friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FORSYTH.—On Friday, March 1, at Mendham, N. J., WILLIAM W. FORSYTH, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Mendham, N. J., on Tuesday, March 5, at one o'clock P. M.

FIELDS.—On Sunday, March 3, GEORGE ALBERT, youngest son of Joseph and Sarah Fields, aged 2 years, 2 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 443 West Forty-fourth street, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

FREEMAN.—At New Haven, Conn., on Sunday, March 3, A. PHILIP FREEMAN, youngest son of the late Cyrus J. and Mary S. Freeman, aged 21 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAWS.—At the residence of her mother, on Friday, March 1, MALVINA BRONSON, widow of William H. Haws.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Episcopal church (Dr. Gallaudet), corner of Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue, on Monday, March 4, at ten o'clock A. M.

HAYNES.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 1, FRANCIS HENRY HAYNES, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Ludwig, No. 5 avenue D, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

HEIDHOFF.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 3, 1872, META CLAUSSEN, widow of Charles Heidhoff, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of West Broadway and White street, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at one o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in the Lutheran Cemetery.

JACOBUS.—On Sunday, March 3, SAMUEL HIBBARD, youngest son of Samuel M. and Rebecca S. Jacobus, aged 6 years and 29 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, 312 East Thirteenth street, this day (Monday), March 4, at three o'clock P. M.

JORDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 3, at the residence of his son-in-law, Albert Miller, No. 382 South Third street, of smallpox, DAVID C. JORDON, Sr., aged 73 years.

Funeral services will be held this day (Monday), at nine o'clock A. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Francis A. Wilkinson, No. 383 South Third street. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Bridgeport papers please copy.

KASSEL.—On Friday, March 1, NICHOLAS KASSEL, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also the 76er Schiller and Franklin Widow and Orphan Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Lutheran church, corner Fifteenth street and Sixth avenue, on Monday (4th inst.), at 2 o'clock P. M.

KANE.—On Sunday, March 3, JOHN KANE, late President of the 'Longshoremen's U. B. Society, after a long and severe illness, a native of Balanacurrah, parish of Middleton, county Cork, Ireland.

May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his brother-in-law, Michael Sullivan; also the officers and members of the 'Longshoremen's U. B. Society, St. Patrick's M. B. Alliance, M. T. Brennan (Fourth ward), Richard O'Gorman (Fourth ward) and Wm. H. Kennedy associations, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 76 Roosevelt street, on Tuesday, March 5, at half-past one o'clock P. M., thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, for interment.

KIDDER.—In Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, February 24, Mrs. ANN KIDDER, wife of Edward Kidder, and daughter of the late Gilbert Potter.

KNAPP.—At West Morrisania, on Saturday, March 2, 1872, NANCY S. KNAPP, widow of Lewis R. Knapp, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Juliet street and Gerard avenue, on Monday morning, March 4, at ten o'clock.

KELLY.—On Saturday, March 2, THOMAS KELLY, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 23 Washington street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LATOUR.—On Sunday, March 3, of heart disease, Mme. FLORENTINE LATOUR, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 12 West Thirteenth street, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

MISSING.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 3, AUGUSTA, only daughter of John and Eliza Missing, aged 4 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at two P. M., from the residence of her parents, 320 Leonard street, Williamsburg, L. I.

MCLEAN.—MARTIN MCLEAN, a native of Ballinafull, parish of Drumcliff, county Sligo, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 5, at two P. M., from his late residence, 112 Mulberry street.

MCELROY.—On Saturday, March 2, 1872, RICHARD F., second son of Fenton C. and Helen M. McElroy, aged 7 years, 7 months and 18 days.

After months of agonized suffering, which was borne with a humility and resignation absolutely astonishing in one of such tender years, God has at last taken His child to dwell with Him in a far brighter world, where pain is unknown and happiness perfect.

Qui plus, prudens, humilis, pudicus,
Sobriam duxit sine labe vitam,
Donec humanos animavit auræ
Spiritus artus.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, 157 Dean, between Hoyt and Bond streets, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 4th of March, at two o'clock P. M.

MCCLOUD.—On Saturday, March 2, MARY ALLEN MANSFIELD MCCLOUD, youngest daughter of George and Margaret McCloud, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 219 Christy street, on Monday, March 4, at two o'clock P. M.

MCLAREN.—On Friday, March 1, ANNIE JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of Joseph and Carrie J. McLaren.

The funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's church, New York avenue and Herkimer street, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, 4th instant, at three o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PALMER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 2, 1872, DAVIS PALMER, a native of Norfolk, England, aged 50 years, 9 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity M. E. church, York street, Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 5, at one o'clock.

PATTEN.—On Saturday, March 2, ELIZABETH ANN, youngest daughter of Mathew and Mary C. Patten, aged 14 years and 16 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 14 Attorney street, on Monday, March 4, at half past one o'clock P. M.

PETTIT.—On Sunday morning, March 3, ADA, youngest daughter of James W. and Attaline Pettit, aged 11 months and 2 days.

Funeral services at her parents' residence, No. 190 Waverley place, on Monday evening, 4th inst., at half-past seven o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PETRIE.—On Saturday, March 2, ALEXANDER DUNCAN, only son of Alexander and Agnes Petrie, aged 8 years, 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 4, at two o'clock, at their residence, 155 Monroe street.

PUTNAM.—At Rome, Italy, on Friday, February 2, of membranous croup, JAMES MORRISON PUTNAM, only child of Albert E. and Margaret E. Putnam, in the 5th year of his age.

PETERSON.—On Saturday, March 2, of Bright's disease, GEORGE FRANCIS, son of the late George F. Peterson, aged 21 years and 7 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his uncle, Archibald A. Peterson, 257 West Thirty-second street, on Monday, March 4, at three o'clock P. M.

SNOWDEN.—On Saturday, March 2, RACHEL, widow of William Snowden.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, March 4, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, J. J. Adams, 412 Myrtle avenue, without further notice.

STEARNS.—On Sunday morning, March 3, JOSEPH S. STEARNS, aged 6[illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 172 West Twenty-seventh street, on Monday, March 4, at twelve o'clock M.

SPEEDLING.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, March 3, ALONZO F. SPEEDLING, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence Warburton avenue, Yonkers, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at two P. M. Train leaves Thirtieth street depot at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday, March 2, ANN, beloved wife of Philip Smith.

The relatives of the family and those of her sons, James H. and Thomas McParlan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 457 Fourth avenue. The remains will be taken to St. Stephen's church, East Twenty-eighth street, on Tuesday, at ten A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH.—In New York, on Sunday, March 3, BARBARA SMITH, aged 41 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice, from her late residence, 456 Second avenue (Martin Steiner's), thence to Calvary Cemetery.

TODD.—On Friday morning, March 1, WILLIAM J., son of George W. Todd, in his 21st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 263 West Twenty-second street, on Monday, 4th instant, at one o'clock.

VON THADEN.—On Sunday, March 3, MARY CARLINA SOPHIA, daughter of Claus and Sophia Von Thaden, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 72 Stanton street to Lutheran Cemetery, on Tuesday, March 5.

WASHBURN.—On Saturday, March 2, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of George W. and Elizabeth H. Washburn, aged 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, West New Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, March 5, at twelve o'clock M. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

WYLIE.—On Saturday, March 2, after a long illness, JOHN C. WYLIE, aged 40 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Forty-fourth street Methodist Episcopal church, near Tenth avenue, on Monday, March 4, at half-past twelve o'clock.


HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED—UNFURNISHED—FOUR large rooms and three small ones, for light housekeeping; family, gentleman, wife and servant; location neighborhood of Fourth street between Sixth and Eighth avenues; permanent arrangement with suitable parties; possession preferred in April; reference given and required. Address, stating accommodations and terms, REFERENCE, box 156 Herald office.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY DESIRES FROM MAY 1 an unfurnished Second or Third Floor for housekeeping in an unexceptionable location. Answer for one week, stating terms, M. A., box 129 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—WITHOUT Board, by a widow, in a respectable family; terms not to exceed $15 per month; will furnish bedding. Best reference given. Address M. S., Herald office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, CONSISTING OF eight or nine rooms, in a respectable locality, west side, below Morton street; rent not to exceed $600. Address, with terms, locality, &c., G. B., box 129 Herald office.

WANTED—FOUR CARPETED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping in pleasant locality; private family preferred; references. Address K., box 5,949 New York Post office.

WANTED—A NICE FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, FOR housekeeping, by a married couple with no children; would like possession 1st of April if suitable; must be a good locality. Address, stating price, &c., JUVENIS, box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT EVERETT LIBRARY Rooms, 5[illegible]8 Sixth avenue, furnished and unfurnished Houses. We have constant applications for houses and flats from responsible parties.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A FURnished Floor, with conveniences for light housekeeping, in a private house and respectable neighborhood. Address, stating terms, J. G., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, FOUR OR five Rooms in a respectable house, rent not to exceed $20; references given and requested. Apply to or address TITTERTON, 627 First avenue.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO BUILDINGS, ADJOINing, or the two Upper Floors of the same, situated on Seventh or Eighth avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-second streets. Address box 4,975 Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN THE UPPER PART of the city, below Eighty-sixth street, for a small family of adults; rent not to exceed $1,000. Address J. R. H., 789 Broadway.

WANTED—A PART OF A HOUSE, CONSISTING OF eight or nine rooms, in a respectable locality, west side, below Morton street; rent not to exceed $500. Address, with terms, locality, &c., G. B., box 129 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A TWENTY FOOT COUNTER IN a Broadway store; exclusively for fancy goods; the best of reference given. Address W. W., box 138 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, high stoop House, between Fifteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Broadway and Sixth avenue; in good condition. Address LIBERAL TENANT, box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—AN APARTMENT OR PART OF A PLEASantly situated House (6 or 7 rooms or 2 floors), within Fourteenth and Forty-fourth streets and Sixth and Lexington avenues, for two unexceptionable persons; rent $600 or $700. Address A. H. D., 436 Fourth avenue.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street.
SOIREE, at Masonic Hall, Tuesday, March 5.
PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening.
CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their own convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BALLET MASTER DUMAS'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, 24 West Fourth street, near Broadway; classes every day; all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

MACHINERY.

AMES IRON WORKS.—PORTABLE ENGINES, 3 TO 40 horse power; Saw Mills, five sizes; horizontal and vertical Engines and Boilers, portable Hoisters, 15 horse power Boiler, 5 horse power vertical and Boiler and 3 horse power Hoister cheap.
EDWARD P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

FOR SALE—A REVOLVING TABLE DRILLING MAchine; cost $550; will be sold for $200; also a 42-inch Screw Cutting Lathe. Avenue A, corner Eighth street.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM Engines, Boilers, new and second hand; 8 to 40 horse power, Locomotive, Tubular or Flue Boilers.
JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILERS, 5 feet in diameter, 16 feet long, with everything complete. Apply at rectifying distillery East Twenty-sixth street, between First and Second avenues, or at P. CASSIDY'S, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

CLOTHING.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE M. LEON PAYS THE HIGHest prices for ladies' and gentlemen's wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies will be waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 553 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

ATTENTION.—M. ABRAHAMS, 274 SEVENTH AVEnue, will pay the best prices for ladies' and gents' cast off Clothing, also Carpets, by calling or addressing by post. Ladies attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Abrahams.

AT NATHAN'S ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE PAID the best prices for Cast-off Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing 414 Seventh avenue, near Thirty-fourth street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Nathan.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH avenue—Ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. We will pay for Dresses from $10 to $40; Coats, from $4 to $30, Pants, $3 to $6. Address Mr. or Mrs. PLATTO.

ASTONISHING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED FOR Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. and Mrs. H. HARRIS, 3[illegible] Sixth avenue, third store above Waverley place.

AT ROSENTHAL'S, [illegible] THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street, late 51 Third avenue, ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by inquiring or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

AT [illegible] FOURTH AVENUE, ABOVE TWENTY-NINTH street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the great prices R. MINTZ pays in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry; Silk Dresses, $14 to $40, Coats, $3 to $15, Pants, $2 to $6. A note by post punctually attended by Mr. or Mrs. MINTZ.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A.

"THE FINE ARTS."
A JOURNAL OF THE POLITE WORLD.

LAURA KEENE
AND EMMA WEBB NEVERTH,
EDITORS.


LEGAL NOTICES.

JOHN R. KNAPP VS. THOMAS UNDERHILL.—Charles A. [illegible] and Theo. [illegible], Order of Notice, State of Connecticut, Fairfield county, Bridgeport, February 19, 1872.

Upon the petition of the said John R. Knapp, praying [illegible] [illegible] the court [illegible] the land upon [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] the same having been [illegible] purchased [illegible] but not quite [illegible] should, reasonably to the superior Court and for Fairfield county, on the second Tuesday of December 1871. It appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that the said respondent is absent from his State [illegible] residing in the city [illegible] and State of New York, [illegible].

Therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given by publishing this order in the New York Herald, a newspaper printed in said city of New York, once a week for three weeks successively, [illegible] on or before the 28th day of February 1872.

[illegible] HANE.

Clerk of the Superior Court [illegible] Fairfield County.


COAL AND WOOD.

BEST LEHIGH AND [illegible] MOUNTAIN COAL Nut, $[illegible] [illegible] per ton, [illegible] 2,000 lbs., screened and delivered. [illegible] STOKES, corner Thirty-second street and Tenth avenue.


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# ENGLAND.

## The Collier Debate in the House of Lords—Proposed Vote of Censure on the Government—Defeat of the Motion—A Narrow Escape—America's Influence on English Politics.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1872.

The Collier debate began and ended last night in the House of Lords. Shortly stated the points of this question are as follows. The various colonies of Great Britain have a right to appeal from their own courts to a superior court, and this final court of appeal is known as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The appeals from the colonies are not rare, the appeal of Court was singularly weak in members, and the consequence was that the business of the Court was in a scandalous and hopeless state of arrear, some appeals having to be over for years. To remedy this state of things an act was brought in and passed in the last session of Parliament, to increase the number of the appeal judges. The act in settling the qualifications of those to be appointed enacted that "any persons appointed to act under the provisions of this act as members of the said Judicial Committee must be specially qualified as follows, that is to say, must at the date of their appointment be or have been judges of one of her Majesty's Superior Courts at Westminster, &c.

Your readers will see from this clause that before becoming a member of the Judicial Committee, it was necessary to have been a judge. The object of this clause is variously understood, but the interpretation generally accepted was that as the functions of this Court are very important, it was deemed advisable that a person of mature experience should be selected and the qualification of having been a judge was supposed to be the best guarantee of this maturity of experience. This being the general opinion the public was startled some three months ago to hear that the government had appointed Sir Robert Collier to the committee. Sir Robert Collier was then Attorney General. He had, accordingly, never been a judge. The government, to meet the difficulty, appointed Sir R. Collier to a judgeship for a few days, and, having been made a judge for a few days, he was all at once transferred to the committee. A outcry was raised against this "colorable evasion" (as it was called) of an act of Parliament—an evasion the more reprehensible, as the act was so recent and as it had been passed by the very government which was now accused of violating it. The press, of almost every shade—radical as well as tory—rang with the cry. Electioneering speeches were full of it. The *Times* thundered, the *Pall Mall* sneered, and the Lord Chief Justice of England published a very strong letter on the subject. This letter produced the greatest excitement, as an interference with political affairs by a member of the judicial corps is almost unknown in this country. Scarcely a voice was raised in defence of the ministry, and it was supposed by everybody that the government was sure to be turned out on this question. Just at the moment when Parliament was about to open its doors, and the ministry about, as everybody thought, to get their "walking paper," the "Alabama" question arose and the ministry was saved. Nobody was willing to take government into his hands when the government had such hard work to do.

The question was brought before the House of Lords last night by the Earl of Stanhope, who proposed the following resolution —

That this House has seen with regret the course taken by government in carrying out the provisions of the act of last session relative to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and is of opinion that the elevation of Sir Robert Collier to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas and his transfer to the Judicial Committee were acts at variance with the spirit and intention of the statute and of evil example in the exercise of judicial patronage.

I pass over the speech of Lord Stanhope and that of Lord Portman, because, in effect, they but repeat what I have already said by way of preface. The speech of the Marquis of Salisbury was as usual, bitter and sarcastic, and gave some very hard hits.

This passage in particular will be of interest to your readers — "The noble lord who spoke second talked of resignation. It may be a disadvantage to this House that its censures are not followed by the resignation of government, but in other respects it is an advantage, for there would be some difficulty in determining the resignation of the government now. President Lincoln used to say you ought not to change horses when you were crossing a stream. I would and that you ought not to do so when your horses have dragged you in a bog and when you are trying to get them out. It would be a serious matter if a censure of this kind were to be followed by the resignation of government at this juncture, and I cannot but look upon it as an advantage that in the working of our constitution proceedings of this kind can be visited with heavy censure and yet it shall not be necessary to take the whole machinery of government to pieces in order that it should be recorded.

The speech, however, which has attracted most attention, is that of the Duke of Argyle. I give its leading features.

Upon this speech of His Grace of Argyle, there is, so far as I can see, but one opinion. Everybody regards it as alike insolent, imbruted and undignified. It proves how pugnacious and self forgetting even an English nobleman and Minister can be on occasions, and is but one of the many instances in which the noble Duke has displayed an intolerable amount of self-assertive impudence and insolence.

Lord Westbury came next, and in a speech of what may be termed bland severity tore the Lord Chancellor and the Premier to pieces. The speech of the Lord Chancellor in his defence was long, earnest and effective. Lord Hatherley enjoys a high reputation, all men regard him as a religious, thoroughly honest and high-minded gentleman, and when he defended himself from anything like personal or interested motives in the selection of Sir Robert Collier approving cheers came from both sides of the house. But, as every speaker declared, this was not the point at issue, nobody denied the honesty of the Lord Chancellor, nobody denied the fitness of Sir Robert Collier. What was denied was the advisability of violating the spirit while adhering to the letter of a recently passed law, and this charge the Lord Chancellor is generally believed not to have fairly met. Lord Cairns—a North of Ireland man, who, after a brilliant career at the bar and in the House of Commons, became Lord Chancellor under Mr Disraeli's administration—made an effective reply to Lord Hatherley's speech. A division was then taken, and, to the surprise of everybody, resulted in a victory for the government, the numbers being for the government 89 and for the vote of censure 87.

The whole secret of this unexpected result is the state of the Alabama question. Whatever feeling the people may have to those who drew up the letter can case, from Mr. Gladstone at least they will at least receive a fair share of gratitude, for they have relieved him and his government from a certain difficulty. So long as Brother Jonathan's little bill remains outstanding nobody is anxious to take up the arduous and prouddess business of ruling England.

**The Collier Scandal—Position of the Duke of Argyle—"Clap-Trap Rubbish"—Sir Alexander Cockburn's Protest.**

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

It will astonish no reader of the debate on the Collier scandal that the terms in which the Duke of Argyle limited himself to speak of the Lord Chief Justice have excited a deep and general feeling of surprise. The Duke forgets, apparently, that in England the judicial bench has earned for itself more respect than any other institution in the country, and that when a minister makes a personal attack upon a Judge for doing what his duty to his office and to the law urged him to do he places himself in a position from which it is not wrong, he is not likely to escape with complimentary. It is not often that the most strong language in English is applicable to the term applied by the Duke of Argyle to the conduct of such high judge who has ventured to warn them that they are wrongdoing the law, the country were in such a direct precisely that form of arrogance which is least tolerable. "Clap-trap rubbish" is the term which the Duke of Argyle has used to describe the Lord Chief Justice's protest, though we date say he is very sorry indeed that it was not privately addressed to him, when it was privately addressed, which he may be sure did not prevent it being publicly impugned as improper if personal and political animosity. The tone and manner of the speech seems fully as bad as the choice of its language, and there is little reason to wonder that it has made an unpleasant impression upon society at large. True to its instincts the *Times* on Friday last takes sides against the Lord Chief Justice, expressing to extremism to Her Lord Chancellor's prize in charge of the road to the bench, the paper tells us that it does not do so without some misgivings, and that it is aware of the disadvantage of a process of this kind, the effect of indictment, and to call upon the public to share his anxiety. It is much more to the point that a vacancy on the bench exists at all, and that it will include his successor, or his readiness to risk that point, which is now publicly in question. The government, the government journal, continues to say, though it regrets a slight has caused with it, has not a word to say on behalf of a worthier host, Sir Alexander Cockburn, who probably in these days of time, the bench where his abilities are so well known, is of great public use, and will cause a vacancy of a more conspicuous character than any that may be created by the appointment of any other gifted either in character or career. It is this gentleman, whose opinions and character are thus dealt with by Ministers and the ministerial paper, who was selected to represent England at the Geneva Conference. Had not his appointment better be cancelled?

A Paris banker advertises a lunatic. He imagined himself a magnet. A few days ago while in his office talking very rationally with his wife and daughter, he suddenly jumped up exclaiming, "I am a magnet!" and dashed his head forcibly against a large iron safe in the vicinity, forcing the sharp corner, split his head and died in a few minutes. Surely that kind of attraction didn't not be one to gravity.

# THE INTERNATIONAL.

## "What It Is Realizing"—Lecture by Mr. Ward—Death to Monopolies—Destruction of Standing Armies—The Triumph of Labor and the Establishing of a Universal Republic.

A lecture on the International Society and "what it is realizing" was delivered last evening at Mason Hall on Thirteenth street by C. Osborne Ward, one of the pillars and props of the order. About one hundred blank haired individuals, male and female, attended, "of all kinds," as Mrs. Partington observed, the lecture. They were of all nationalities—French, Germans, English and Irish. Unlike the enthusiasm which has been so much a characteristic of former meetings of the "Internationals" was entirely lacking last evening. The demonstration which the action of the Paris Communists once on time ago infused into the society has almost died out and the organization from which such swift and terrible revolutions was expected will in all probability if left to itself dwindle into a handful and insignificant party of malcontents. Mr. Ward, the gifted lecturer, does not present in his appearance any of the qualities that would mark him as a leader of his kind, though he evidently possesses a certain kind of genius peculiar to long haired, long haired men.

He said—The object of this meeting is to convince some points to a select few who have drifted back from joining the Society, because they understand not the noble principles of the International, which is destined to form the nucleus of a system on which all workingmen's societies will eventually hinge. The most cherished principle of the society is a hatred to all forms of monopoly, which is so strong that the intelligent masses will no longer be subject to their assertion. The wealthy nations once so powerful and grand in the

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sunk by reason of their energy to freedom. The Internationalists determined to overthrow and destroy monopolies, which classes, distinctions and rule, levers of freedom and principle around one common standard.

The Siberianges which have been resorted to to keep despotism in power demonstrate the fact of the advancing greatness of the time. Indeed, the society which has divided in with French and German, black and white, through the musty ages of the past and the little known epochs of modern time, is the same despotism with which this society has now to contend. This atrocious system is doomed to destruction, and no power can save it. The

ABOMINATION OF STANDING ARMIES

is another of the relics of barbarism which has to be overthrown. At the close of the Franco-German war there were in Europe 5,000,000 soldiers, according to statistics gathered by the International Society. This vast force was kept up by a cruel system of taxation and a reckless expenditure of money. More than the half of the entire revenue of monarch ridden Europe is expended in this way.

The International has determined in its first incipient state to determined to destroy this murderous system. The result of the labors of the International, which comprises all representatives of labor, has been so far to change public sentiment in its relation to labor. It has made it customary for questions of silly war to be submitted to the public vote. It has made it possible to have an international court of arbitration, which shall put a stop to all war. Kings are beginning to look like despots and to be regarded as such; despotism is getting to be too thin,

MANLY DEMOCRACY

is taking the place of driveling obsequiousness, the old doctrine of the divine right has degenerated into a burlesque, nobles have become shysters and autocrats toadies.

Trades unions have long since denounced them such, and even this great society reiterates their assertion in thundering tones. The tyranny of capital over labor has come to be looked upon as an absurdity which will speedily be exploded. The ideas of the International have been known from time immemorial. The world has never had a lack of philosophers, but it has been reserved for the present day to shape their thoughts into action and organize their principles for usefulness.

It has begun to be thought possible for governments to hold railroads, steamboats, coal mines &c., for the benefit of the people, instead of the enslaving monopolies that now control them. The silly obstacles that vainly attempt to withstand the spirit of progress are gradually receding from view. What is the passage of the Eight Hour bill, what is woman suffrage, but the developments of the spirit of the times? Bismarck, on the other side, is, through fear of the International, and not from any fear of the people, teaching the Germans to realize the great principle of universal co-operation.

In our own country what do all the great labor agitations—what does the cry for a radical city charter—what does the action of the government of the courts in abolishing monopolies—what are they all doing but acknowledging this power of our grand society. The bills before Congress will tend to universal equality. The proposal to buy up the telegraph lines and run them at

COST PRICE FOR THE PEOPLE,

the measure to convert that wooden tract in Montana into a public park, the arrest of the scoundrels who have disgraced our country, are all movements tending to the same glorious end. We wish to realize a full and pure measure of citizenship. The principles of statute laws are the supports of all frauds and falsehood, and we want a thorough reform of the common law. The student of the new political economy is lost in amazement at the tyranny of the dark ages. Laws are not the formula of justice—they are the enemies of justice, by their ambiguity and concealed hatred of truth.

The time has come for the national system. We long to see the realization of woman suffrage, for in that is the only hope of salvation for this country and the world. Intemperance will then die. The sweet, pure influence of woman will frame a law of love which will for ever put an end to it, and all other wise and noble reforms will be inaugurated by them and guided on to victory. Law makes crime compulsory, it affords no protection for its wretched victims, but hounds them on to desperation, and then punishes the spasmodic effort of life. Law is a falsehood citizenship, in the principle that all should work together for the common protection of all. The International Society is endeavoring to make this principle compulsory, and it is working in the same way to bring about every other grand movement of amelioration.

# BRUTAL WIFE MURDER IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGIONS.

[From the Pittston (Pa.) Comet, March 2.]

Yesterday morning the senses of our people were again shocked with the startling report of a murder most foul in our very midst. Hastening to the scene the *Comet* reporter gleaned the following particulars:—James P. Hunter and wife have been living somewhere in Jenkins township for some time, where the former had a job as watchman for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. But his continued addiction to rum compelled the Superintendent (William Law) to discharge him. On Thursday he moved to Pittston, in a house he owns near the No. 2 plane, on the Butler Hill road. During the afternoon a Mrs. Mary Fanning assisted Mrs. Margaret Hunter to move her things into the house. They had a quart of whiskey and afterwards James obtained more. After an hour or so Mary left, and returned again at about half-past five, when she discovered the murdered woman in the corner of the back room, sitting on a chair bleeding at the head. Pointed the old man for his brutality. He was too drunk to say much. The wife then said, "For God's sake, give me some water." Mary went to the house of Mrs. J. R. Cowen and asked her for a glass of water and told Mrs. Cowen of the occurrence. At about half past nine Thomas Snaw was near the house and listening, heard Mary and Hunter talking, but did not hear the deceased say anything. Mary says the deceased crawled around the floor on her hands and knees, crying "O! Mr. Hunter! Mr. Hunter!" Mary says she left the house soon after, first having covered the deceased up with some quilts. She then lay with her head near the back door in the same position when found yesterday morning when Cowen went to the house. The deceased was then dying, and unable to talk. He immediately notified A. Jenkins, who started for the Chief of Police, A. G. Milligan. Hunter also went for Mary Fanning at the same time. When the Chief got there at about half past six A. M. Mary was there and the woman was dead and cold. Blood was discovered on Mary's dress and flesh and stockings pants were very bloody.

On his way home at about eight o'clock P. M. Hunter, who was yet very drunk, said he had lived with that woman for forty odd years, and I don't see why she died.

Patches of blood were everywhere visible in the kitchen and front room on the floor and on the walls. The deceased had evidently been dragged from her bed in the front room by the hair of her head, as large handfuls were seen around the house, by the side of the bed, and Mary Fanning and the murderer are mentioned as being in the house, and it is said that they had the drop on a woman [illegible] up. Hunter has been known as a drunken reprobate, and what liquor was [illegible] who from [illegible] Mrs. Hunter [illegible] was a [illegible] woman, supporting her husband in [illegible] labors. Intoxication [illegible] the blame [illegible] of husband, who has been in the habit of [illegible] Mrs. Fanning was arrested a short time [illegible] and confined in the lock up.

[illegible] Hunter is a native of Wales, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, he came to Pittston in [illegible] and has been a resident of this place ever since. He is about [illegible] years of age. He was married [illegible] property, where the murder was committed. He owns [illegible] that he [illegible] Supreme Court [illegible] and committed to jail in Hartford.

[illegible] the grand jury of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, [illegible] Hunter and Mary Fanning, charging them with the murder of Mrs. Margaret Hunter, the wife of the prisoner, at Pittston, on the morning of the 29th ult. Hunter was [illegible] Mary Fanning was [illegible] years old. Hunter was [illegible] years old. Mary Fanning was [illegible] years old. Hunter was [illegible] years old. Mary Fanning was [illegible] years old. Hunter was [illegible] years old.

# CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

## Board of Aldermen

STATED SESSION.
MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1872—3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present a quorum of members. Minutes of February 13 and 20 read and approved.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Communication from the Corporation Counsel in reply to resolution of the Board of Aldermen as to the condition of the work of extending Lafayette place. The communication having been read.

Alderman Falconer in the chair.

By Alderman VAN SCHAICK—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor October 11, 1869, authorizing and directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary legal measures to extend Lafayette place, from Great Jones to Bleecker street, be rescinded and repealed.

Pending the consideration of the foregoing resolution,

By Alderman VAN SCHAICK—

Resolved, That a special committee of three members be appointed to ascertain from the Board of Street Openings if any proceedings have been taken in reference to extending Lafayette place southerly to Canal street.

The PRESIDENT moved to amend by adding "and that said committee consist of Aldermen Van Schaick, Gilsey and Conover."

Amendment accepted and resolution adopted.

The President resumed the chair.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman FALCONER—

Petition of gas consumers that New York Gaslight Company be permitted to extend their mains through that portion of the city lying between East Thirty-fourth and East Seventy-ninth streets. In connection therewith the following resolution:—

That the Committee on Streets inquire into and report upon the propriety and expediency of granting said permission.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman VANCE—To appoint David H. Wells and John Galbraith Commissioners of Deeds, vice P. J. McDonough and John R. Hennessey, who failed to qualify. Adopted.

By Alderman MARTIN—To regulate and regrade Eighty-fourth street from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard. Referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman JOYCE—To permit Overton & Blair to retain lamp corner Broadway and Tenth street. Adopted.

By Alderman MCLAREN—To appoint Bernard S. Levy Commissioner of Deeds. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman MEHRBACH—To appoint Hulbert Peck and Isaac S. Isaacs Commissioners of Deeds. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman FALCONER—To lay Belgian pavement in Fiftieth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue. Referred to Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman VAN SCHAICK—To appoint George F. Macoy, Francis E. Loop, Alfred Hatton and Charles G. Lawrence Commissioners of Deeds, vice Andrew Stewart, William Jay, Mark Thomas, James Keenan or any others who may have failed to qualify. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman VAN SCHAICK—That the Clerk be instructed to prepare (with the approval of the President) a digest of the proceedings of each session of this Board for the use of the public papers, and the proprietors of the papers be requested to print no other report than that furnished by the Clerk.

Alderman VANCE in the Chair.

By the PRESIDENT—That the Mayor and Comptroller be requested to limit the publication by the papers by them designated according to law to a digest merely of the proceedings of the Common Council, and that the attention of the Board of Audit be directed to the illegality of allowing any claim for more than the publication simply of a digest of said proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN pro tem. stated that he was in possession of a paper from the Board of Audit relating to the same subject which he desired to be read.

Pending the consideration of the whole subject,

Alderman VAN SCHAICK moved the adoption of the resolution offered by him, which was carried.

The question was then taken upon the resolution offered by the President, which was adopted and copies of the foregoing directed to be transmitted to the Mayor, each of the members of the Board of Audit and the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

By Alderman VAN SCHAICK—That we earnestly impress upon the Legislature the necessity of vesting in some local authority the power to have a proper railroad to secure rapid transit. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Alderman MEHRBACH—Asking information of the Committee of Public Works in reference to contracts for water meters. Adopted.

REPORTS.

Committee on Street Pavements—To pave Fiftieth street, Fifth to Sixth avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Committee on Salaries and Offices—To pay city laborers $2 50 per day.

Committee on Roads—To permit owners of property both sides 126th street, Sixth to Eighth avenue, to regulate, &c., at their own expense.

Committee on Roads—To regulate, &c., Eightieth street, Eighth to Tenth avenue.

Committee on Roads—To regulate, &c., Eighty-fourth street, Boulevard to River Drive.

Committee on Roads—To regulate, &c., Eighty-second street, Eighth avenue to Boulevard.

Committee on Roads—To regulate, &c., Eightieth street, Eighth avenue to River Drive.

Committee on Roads—To build sewer in Eighty-first street, River Drive to Tenth avenue.

Committee on Roads—To build sewer in Sixtieth street, Tenth avenue to Hudson River.

Committee on Roads—To regulate, &c., Eighty-fifth street, Eighth avenue to Boulevard.

Committee on Street Pavements—To pave Park place, Broadway to West street, with Belgian pavement.

Which were severally laid over.

Committee on Salaries and Offices—To appoint Henry D. Lepaugh and Alexis d'Orville Commissioners of Deeds, vice Edward L. Donley and John M. Dougherty, failed to qualify, and to appoint Henry R. Robertson Commissioner of Deeds, vice John Fountain, failed to qualify.

Which were severally adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman JOYCE moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from further consideration of the preamble and resolution that the Common Council request the Legislature to pass, at as early a day as possible, the bill entitled "An act for the relief of contractors in the city of New York."

Carried and resolution adopted.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday next, at three o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

## Board of Assistant Aldermen.

STATED SESSION.
MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1872, Three o'Clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—OTIS T. HALL, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:—

Assistant Aldermen Foley, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Hart, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald and Schwartz—19.

The minutes of meeting held February 19, 1872, were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the PRESIDENT—

Resolved, That on both sides of 109th street, from Third avenue to the Harlem river, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman SCHWARTZ—

Resolved, That Forty-third street, from First avenue to Second avenue, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioners of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lampposts erected and street lamps lighted in Forty-third street, from First avenue to Second avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the west side of Third avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Department of Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lampposts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fifth street, from Third avenue to Fourth avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Assistant Alderman CUMISKY—

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh street, from Second avenue to Third avenue, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman GEIS—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the southeast corner of avenue A and Fifteenth street be flagged and reflagged, where not already done, under direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman LITTLEFIELD—

Resolved, That Philip L. Hoffman be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in place of H. C. Childs, heretofore appointed, but who has failed to qualify.

Assistant Alderman HEALY moved that said resolution be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Hart, Costello, Littlefield, Geis, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—13.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Wade and Simonson—6.

By the same—

Resolved, That William Nestler be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in place of Henry H. Grube, heretofore appointed, but who has failed to qualify.

Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Assistant Alderman CONNOR—

Resolved, That a street lamp be placed and lighted in front of No. [illegible] First avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Assistant Alderman STRACK—

Resolved, That [illegible] be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of S. A. Kent, who has recently been appointed and failed to qualify.

Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Assistant Alderman KRAUS—

Resolved, That Hermann [illegible] be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of John Usher, who has failed to qualify.

Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—

Resolved, That Orchard street, from Division street to [illegible] street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By the same—

Resolved, That two street lamps be placed and lighted in front of No. [illegible] street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Assistant Alderman HEALY—

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to cause the removal of the lumber now encumbering Roome, Thompson, Delancey, East and other streets, belonging to [illegible] and others, and to [illegible] the same for the free use of the streets whereon they have been laid.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Charles Gallagher be and he is hereby appointed Doorkeeper to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year 1872.

Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—

Resolved, That the designations and salaries of the employes of the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year 1872 be and they are hereby as follows, providing the Board of Aldermen concur, and that all resolutions or ordinances conflicting with this resolution be and they are hereby repealed:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Clerk to Board | $6,000 |
| Deputy | 3,000 |
| First Assistant | 2,500 |
| Second Assistant | 2,000 |
| Third Assistant | 2,000 |
| Official Reporter | 2,000 |
| Engrossing Clerk | 2,000 |
| General Clerk | 2,000 |
| Index Clerk | 2,000 |
| Sergeant-at-Arms | 2,000 |
| Doorkeeper and Sergeant at-Arms | 2,000 |
| Messenger to Board | 1,500 |
| Reader to Board | 2,000 |
| Messenger to President | 1,000 |

Assistant Alderman HEALY moved that said resolution be referred to a special committee of three members of this Board, with power and instructions to confer with a like committee of the Board of Aldermen in relation to employes of the respective Boards and their salaries, for the purpose of arranging a basis for joint action of the Common Council in respect thereto.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The PRESIDENT named as such special committee on the part of this Board

Assistant Alderman Healy,
Assistant Alderman Pinckney and
Assistant Alderman Geis.

By Assistant Alderman GEIS—

Resolved, That Twenty-second street, from Fourth avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of placing two street lamps in front of Faith chapel, 235 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Which was received and laid over.

Of Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of placing a street lamp on the southwest corner of Broadway and Fulton street.

Which was received and laid over.

Of Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of placing a street lamp northeast corner of First avenue and Forty-eighth street.

Which was received and laid over.

Of Committee on Lamps and Gas, that four street lamps be placed and lighted in front of the German Uptown Savings Bank, on the southwest corner of Third avenue and Fifty-fifth street—two on said street and two on said avenue.

Which was received and laid over.

Of Committee on Lamps and Gas, that two street lamps be placed and lighted in front of the Girls' Free Lodging House of the Children's Aid Society, No. 27 St. Mark's place.

Which was received and laid over.

Of Committee on Lamps and Gas, that gas mains be laid, lampposts erected and street lamps lighted in Eighth avenue (east side), from Fifty-ninth street north, as far and as fast as the same is graded.

Which was received and laid over.

Of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company be and they are hereby directed to run night cars from Fifty-ninth street to 125th street, as follows:—A car every half hour from eleven o'clock P. M. to one o'clock A. M., and a car every hour from one o'clock until four o'clock A. M.

Assistant Alderman CONNOR moved that the said report be received and the accompanying resolution adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, O'Brien, Healy, Hartt, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Geis, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—15.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Galvin, Robinson, Costello and Simonson—4.

Of Committee on Law Department, that the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to furnish to this Board a statement of the number of employes in his department, the names by which they are designated, the amount of salaries they each receive, and the date of their appointment.

Assistant Alderman CONNOR moved that said report be received and the accompanying resolution adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Of Committee on Law Department—That the Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen is hereby directed to conspicuously post in and hereafter enforce as a rule of his office, established by the Board, that during business hours no persons but those having business to transact in the office shall be admitted within the enclosed portion, and that loud talking is prohibited.

Assistant Alderman KRAUS moved that said report be received and the accompanying resolution adopted.

The PRESIDENT then put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Of Committee on Ordinances—In favor of adopting an ordinance to amend section 25 of chapter 45 of the Revised Ordinances of 1866, by adding thereto the following words:—"But the removal of ashes and cinders by the ash collectors shall not be made between the hours of seven in the morning and six in the evening under a like penalty."

Which was received and laid over.

Of Committee on Streets, that One Hundred and Eighth street, from Third avenue to Fourth avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done.

Which was received and laid over.

Of Committee on Streets, that on the north side of Fiftieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was received and laid over.

Of Committee on Sewers, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-sixth street, from Sixth avenue to Seventh avenue.

Which was received and laid over.

Of Committee on Streets, that on both sides of Forty-sixth street, from First avenue to Second avenue, curb and gutter stones be reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged, where not already done.

Which was received and laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Assistant Alderman KRAUS—

Resolved, That the Clerk provide that the minutes of all our previous meetings be placed on the desk of each member of this Board at every session of this Board.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman GEIS—

Resolved, That John R. McComb, Jr., be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of ——— ———, who has failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Board a communication from the President of the Department of Public Parks, giving a statement of number and kind of laborers employed by said department.

Which was received and placed on file.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Board a communication from the Comptroller furnishing a statement of persons employed and salaries paid in the Bureau of Markets.

Which was received and placed on file.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Board a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation submitting an opinion in relation to laborers' wages—that the power to fix or regulate the same is given by law to the several Executive departments, and does not exist at all in the Common Council.

Which was received and placed on file.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN ADOPTED.

To permit the Knickerbocker Ice Company to set curb and gutter stones and lay Belgian pavement in Thirteenth or Exterior avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN REFERRED.

To direct the Counsel to the Corporation to commence proceedings to recover from the grantees or lessees city property not granted or rented for adequate consideration, and to appoint sundry persons Commissioners of Deeds.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions—To lay a crosswalk across West street, opposite No. 61; also one opposite No. 177; to relay sidewalk on southeast corner of East Broadway and Catharine street; also north side of Fourteenth street, from avenue A to avenue B; to reset and reinstall chancer and [illegible] of the Board of Aldermen; to lay Belgian pavement in Fourteenth street, from Ninth avenue to Hudson River; in Twenty-fifth street, from Third avenue to East River; in First avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-sixth street; and in Fifty-second street, from First avenue to East River; to set curb and gutter stones and flag 125th and Manhattan streets; to lay gas mains and place and light lamps in Fifty-second street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; and to place and light two "Boulevard" lamps in front of St. Elizabeth church, Fort Washington.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Hart, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—19.

Resolved, That the several resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen January 1, 1872, over the veto of the Mayor, authorizing the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to lower their tracks, &c., north of Forty-second street, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, O'Brien, Galvin, Healy, Hartt, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Robinson—1.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Assistant Alderman HEALY a committee of three was appointed to confer with a like committee of the Board of Aldermen to call upon the Mayor and Comptroller and ascertain what course may be taken to reduce the expenditure for Corporation advertising for the year 1872, and the President named Assistant Aldermen Healy, Hartt and Schwartz such committee.

On motion the Board then adjourned to Monday, March 4, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH DEMPSEY, Clerk.

## STORAGE.

STORAGE—STORAGE.—CHOICE OF ROOMS CAN NOW be secured for furniture, &c., in four story building corner Forty-third street and Sixth avenue; established in 1852. J. DOUTE.

## DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY, without plates, clasps or any extractions; Teeth built upon stumps to original shape. Dr. SIGESMOND, 17 East Ninth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL SET OF GUM Teeth, $8 and $10, warranted to fit perfectly. Teeth filled at reasonable prices at Dr. WHITE'S, 76 Sixth avenue, corner Waverley place.

## ASTROLOGY.

MADAME WIDGER, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells everything; losses, numbers; medicines for all diseases. 36 Eighth avenue.

MADAME D. ROSS, THE UNRIVALLED MEDICAL and business clairvoyant, tells everything, shows likeness and gives name of future husband. 144 West Fortieth street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

## MEDICAL.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL experience; special diseases successfully and permanently cured; consultation free.
DR. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES CURED promptly, without detention from business, by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, 30 years' successful practice in this city, treats all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Residence and office, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, speedily cures all female complaints.

DR. AND MME. FLORENCE, PHYSICIANS FOR ladies, 33 West Fourth street; consultations, treatment.

DR. AND MME. SELDEN, PHYSICIANS FOR ladies, confidential and skilful treatment; advice free. Office 61 Amity street, near Fifth avenue.

DR. KING CURES ALL PRIVATE DISEASES AND female complaints. Consult confidentially. Office private. 12 Amity street, near Broadway.

DR. ESTELLA, OFFICE 142 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH street, guarantees a cure in all female complaints from whatever cause. Consultation confidential.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 111 EAST TENTH STREET, Female Physician.

PHYSICIAN FOR AND FRIEND OF UNFORTUNATE ladies. Dr. BOTT, 86 Chrystie street; terms moderate.

## CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

### East Side.

A.—SEVERAL CHOICE PLOTS AND SINGLE LOTS, fronting and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues, from Fifty-ninth to 120th street; bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—HARLEM.—PROBABLY THE BEST FINISHED House in Harlem, in 129th street, near Fifth avenue; built by day's work, beautiful hardwood throughout, 17.6x50 full lot, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A STONE FRONT ON SEVENTY-SECOND STREET; three stories; 20x51x55 brick; parlors black walnut; only $15,500. BURNETT & BUCK, 1,075 Third avenue, near Sixty-third street.

A FOR SALE VERY LOW—A 4 STORY BROWN STONE Dwelling, 21x45x100, near Central Park; price, $38,000; part cash and lots in payment.
FRANCIS CRAWFORD, 166 Third avenue.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD BAKER IN HARlem.—A large House and Lease for sale, between 124th and 125th streets. Inquire for WM. B. AUSTIN, 222 123d st.

A.—IMPORTANT—JUST ISSUED, "THE MONTHLY Record" for March, containing a large number of Houses and Lots for sale and Dwellings to let, furnished and unfurnished. Obtainable, or mailed, free of charge.
WILLIAM TUCKER, 239 Fifth av., above Twenty sixth st.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE, 18.9 x48; lot 104; all modern improvements. Parties wishing a house and lot, in a good neighborhood, for about $10,000, will find 225 East Sixty-fifth street the cheapest yet offered.

A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP House, 107 East Sixtieth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, 23x52½, lot 100.5; trimmed in hard wood and wainscoted in marble; will be sold cheap. Apply to GEORGE M. SIMONSON, 1,269 Broadway.

BRICK, LUMBER AND COAL YARDS—HARLEM River Water Fronts, with Lots in the rear, well adapted for the above trades, for sale or to lease by F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE SEVENTH ward, in good order. Apply to THOMAS WARREN, 206 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—ON EAST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET three story and high stoop brick House, 20x[illegible]; all the modern improvements; price $13,000.
D. GARRISON, 607 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, 115 Nineteenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue; modern improvements, and in good order. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CORNER HOUSE, ON Third avenue, 25x[illegible], lot 25x100. Inquire of NICHOLAS McCOFFEY or ROSS, corner Fourth av. and Eleventh st.

FOR SALE—NO. 111 EAST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, four story high stoop brown stone House, basement and sub-cellar; all the modern improvements; price $21,500; terms to suit. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, FULL SIZE 4 STORY brown stone House on Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue; also for sale or lease, 112 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue; possession. See list.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE FINE HOUSE, IN OLIVER STREET, TWO story, attic and basement; to be sold cheap. Also Lot, west side of Second avenue, between 118th and 119th streets. Apply to OLIVER & KEANE, Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, 31 Park row, entrance 33.

3D AVENUE FRONTS AND HALF FRONTS FOR sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

$2,500 CASH—THE BALANCE ON MORTGAGE, for a three story high stoop brick House, with all modern improvements, on Thirty-fifth street, near Third avenue. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth st., near Bowery.

$15,000 FOR HOUSE AND LOT—FINE LOCAtion on Lexington avenue; three story brick and low basement, with light and airy kitchen and dining room; 20x45x95; 14 rooms; perfect order, newly frescoed; large yard. Inquire of owner, 525 Lexington avenue, near Forty-ninth street, before 2 P. M.

$22,500 EACH.—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP basement and cellar brown stone Houses, Fifty-seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
C. F. MALLOY, on premises.

### West Side.

A.—FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE, MEDIUM-SIZED brown stone on Twenty-second street, near Seventh avenue, fully and nicely furnished; modern conveniences throughout; price $18,000, with paintings, &c., &c.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House for sale, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Fifty-second street, in most perfect and beautiful condition; all improvements, &c; price $41,500.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A LARGE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—ON Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue; price $65,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A VERY DESIRABLE MODERN BROWN STONE English basement House for sale—On Twenty-second street, west side; in elegant condition; fitted up for owner's own use, and cost $18,000; price $15,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A VERY PRETTY, NEAT AND DESIRABLE MEDIUM size House for sale, on Twenty-first street, west side (C. C. Moore leasehold); the owner, about to leave for Europe, will sell, with the Furniture, for $15,000; this is cheap property and all in fine order.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR SALE or to lease, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Thirty-ninth street; four story, high stoop; recently painted walls and woodwork from top to bottom.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A WIDE THREE STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House, for sale, on West Thirty-third street; modern improvements; good order; price $16,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A.—ONE OF THE LARGEST HOUSES ON LONDON terrace (West Twenty-third street) for sale at fair price.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A VERY LARGE HOUSE FOR SALE—AT A BARgain, on West Twenty-first street; four story high stoop; 25 feet wide; extra large lot; marble halls; wainscoted in black walnut; frescoed walls, in oil; price $25,000; cost a few years since nearly $35,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A.—FOR SALE, THE HOUSE NO. — WEST FORTY-third street; a three story high stoop brown stone; price $13,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A SMALL THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN stone House for sale cheap in Fifty-second street, near Broadway, for $14,500. Apply to owner on premises, 255 West Fifty-second street.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE for sale, on West Twenty-first street, 22.6 wide; modern conveniences, furnaces, &c.; price $19,000, cash; this is the cheapest house for sale in the Sixteenth ward within our knowledge.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

AUCTION SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD AND SEVENty-seventh street, 14 lots, Thursday, March 7. Sale positive. Addison Thomas, referee, No. 6 Wall street; by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 Houses and Building Lots, for sale and to let, containing city map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A DOUBLE DWELLING AND EIGHT FULL LOTS on Sixtieth street, west of Ninth avenue, convenient to Broadway and the Park, for sale exceedingly low; will sell four or eight lots.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE, FOUR STORY HOUSE AND STORE, Sixth avenue, above Forty-second street; price $30,000; terms easy. 155 Nassau street, room 11. Lot 20x80.

CENTRAL PARK LOT FOR SALE—PRICE $35,000; centre of block, near Sixty-sixth street, on Fifth avenue; no agents. Address OWNER, 6.1 Broadway.

CORNER LOT FOR SALE—ON FIFTH AVENUE, above Eightieth street, fronting the Central Park; price $70,000. Address OWNER, Uptown Advertising office, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TENEMENT PROPERTY, FULL lot, containing two buildings, 121 West Twenty-eighth street. Apply to owner, JOHN A. HADDEN, 46 West Twentieth street.

FOR SALE—SITUATED IN FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, an elegant four story olive stone House, of modern finish and design; size 18x[illegible]; extension 10 feet; three stories; in every respect a model dwelling; $[illegible],000 will purchase it.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE AND BRICK HOUSES, above Fourteenth street, East, West, and on Fifth avenue, from $8,000 to $[illegible],000; some with stables. W. CANFIELD, 1,[illegible] Broadway, between Forty-second and Forty-third sts.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF LOW-PRICED HOUSES, SUITable for all kinds of business; also bargains in Houses of all descriptions. Inquire at 159 South Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—[illegible] FIFTH AVENUE, FULL width, 4 stories, brown stone front House. Inquire at 624 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 121 West Thirty-second street; also two story and attic House, 25 West Washington place, Ninth ward. R. P. BERRIEN, 162 South Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY AND HIGH BROWN stone front House on Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; 20x56; lot 100 feet, in good order.
D. GARRISON, 607 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—ON WEST ELEVENTH STREET, BEtween Fifth and Sixth avenues, a nice brick House, 20x38; lot 1[illegible]; price $16,000.
D. GARRISON, 607 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON WEST THIRTY-FOURTH street, a [illegible] brown stone house; all the modern improvements; location very good. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

FOR SALE—POSITIVE BARGAIN—FINE FOUR STORY [illegible] House, 225 West [illegible] street, near Broadway; [illegible]; 12 rooms; only $[illegible] cash, balance on mortgage. Call, decided bargain.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brick Tenement House, 519 West [illegible] street, paying a good rent; will be sold cheap on account of owner going down South. For particulars inquire of B. WYMAN, 25 Chambers street, or 367 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER PROPerty—The two Houses and Lots, 171 Wooster street and 129 Prince street, [illegible]; 22 feet on Wooster street, [illegible] feet on Prince street; also a House and Lot, 141 Wooster street, 20x100 feet. Apply to ELLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway, or to JOHN L. MILLER, Executor, 17 Centre street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MELROSE, WESTCHESTER county, a new House, [illegible] rooms, [illegible] all the modern improvements; [illegible] house; near depot, and horse cars; lot 25x[illegible] feet; rent $[illegible]. Inquire at 130 West Tenth street, after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A PLOT, CONTAINING [illegible] lots, running through from Thompson to Sullivan street, [illegible]. Apply to ELLIS K. CROW, 148 Sullivan street.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BRICK STORE Property, suitable for any business; a safe investment. Apply on the premises, 55 Greenwich avenue, or block west of Sixth avenue.

## CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

### West Side.

FIFTH AVENUE LOTS BELOW AND OPPOSITE THE Park; also lots on Madison, Lexington avenues, and street Lots adjoining for investment, improvement or speculation; very desirable parcels of Lots, surrounded by first class improvements, with liberal builders' loan.
PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

GRAND BOULEVARD CHOICE FRONTS, BELOW Seventy-second street, and desirable Plots for investment for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

53D STREET, NORTH SIDE, JUST WEST OF FIFTH avenue—Two full Lots for sale at a low price; no money required if improved. HALL & HOW, 12 Pine street.

57TH STREET, THROUGH TO FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, convenient to Broadway, the Circle and Central Park.—A fine plot of Lots for sale, at a real bargain and on very easy terms. STEPHEN D. YANCEY, No. 5 Pine street.

$13,000.—THE PHENIX REAL ESTATE AND LOAN COMPANY, 905 and 908 Third avenue and 86 Fourth avenue, offer a bargain on Seventh avenue, 25x100, below Fifty-fifth street, with a House.

### Miscellaneous.

GREAT BARGAINS IN UPTOWN PRIVATE AND Tenement Houses, in all streets and avenues, which bring from 15 to 20 per cent, at the Real Estate Agency of L. JACOBS, 1,038 Second avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

HOTEL, WITH EIGHT LOTS, FOR SALE—HOTEL has 60 rooms, just completed; has every convenience and but a short distance from the heart of the city; a fine location for business. Will be sold low and on liberal terms if applied for soon to M. DUNN, 218 [illegible] street, room 10.

## BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE, AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE, OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED THOSE WHO wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly located Houses in all Brooklyn; prices and terms to suit. 271 Quincy street, three story, brick front, French roof, 20x42x36 x100; 40 feet courtyard and elegant piazza in front; contains all modern improvements. 252 Clermont avenue, 2½ story Philadelphia brick, brown stone basement, stoop and trimmings; 10 rooms; lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use; all improvements. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphi street, three story high stoop brown stone, 19½x48x125; all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession. Call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises or address T. FAGAN, 252 Clermont avenue.

A NEW TWO STORY FRAME AND BRICK BASEment high stoop House, with modern improvements, on Magnolia street, near Broadway, Williamsburg, for sale cheap, or would exchange for a good House in Ninth ward, New York. Apply to ARTHUR LAIRD, 163 Bleecker street, New York.

A HOUSE ON THIRD PLACE, BROOKLYN, CAN BE bought for $8,000, and payable in monthly instalments of $100; good location; good house and in good order. Apply to WYCKOFF & JAMES, 203 Montague street.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON NEW YORK AVEnue, between Fulton and Atlantic avenues, three 3 story basement and cellar brown stone Houses, 21x42, with extension for laundry; lot 21x100; extra ground if required; all the modern improvements of the best quality of their kind; neighborhood first class; price $14,500; one half cash. Any person wanting a good house for a permanent residence would do well to come and examine them. Inquire of the owners, SHIRDEN BROTHERS, 152 Herkimer street, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE THREE STORY brown stone House 29 Bedford avenue, 5 minutes' walk from Roosevelt street and Division avenue ferries, and in the very best location in the Eastern District. It is in the most complete condition; superior gas fixtures and furnace, French plate glass windows, burglar alarm, hot and cold water throughout. A portion of strictly first class Carpets and Furniture can be had by the purchaser at a very low price. Address or apply to KLOTS BROTHERS, foot of Rivington street, New York, or at the house in the evening.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE 149 to 155 South Portland avenue, near Hanson place church, Brooklyn; house containing fourteen rooms, with side wing, rear extension; and three lots of ground; price, $25,000; terms to suit. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR HOUSES IN NASsau street, one in Navy street five Lots on Atlantic and Saratoga avenues. Apply to OLIVER & KEANE, Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, 31 Park row, entrance 33.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AN OLD AND WELL established business (Confectionery and Restaurant). There is an excellent run of family and party custom. For particulars inquire of CHARL S GRAEF, 65 Broad street, N. Y., or address BUSINESS, 211 Livingston st., Brooklyn.

SPLENDID HOUSE ON SOUTH OXFORD STREET, near Dr. Cuyler's church, Brooklyn, to exchange for first class Brooklyn lots; west side Prospect Park preferred; also 50 Brooklyn Houses, in good locations, to exchange for vacant lots centrally located. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., successor to Johnson & Miller, 25 Nassau street.

$3,900. CHEAP. $5,900, CHEAP. $6,900, CHEAP. Cottage House, nine rooms, water and gas; lot, 24x100; locality and neighborhood first class; Lafayette, near Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn. J. W. HOLMAN & CO., 21 Courtlandt street, in the store.

## JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

### For Sale.

HOUSES AND LOTS AND VACANT LOTS ON JERSEY City Heights, convenient to three lines of horse railroads and one steam railroad, for sale on easy terms. Inquire of or address CHARLES BULLEN, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

### To Let or Lease.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, TWO STORY, BASEMENT and cellar Houses, 8 rooms; rent $150 to $350. Inquire corner of Pavonia avenue, west side Hamilton square.

## PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF OUR COUNTRY PROPERty for sale may be had on application to us.
J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 82 Cedar street, New York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON THE WATER for sale or to let, at New Rochelle; three acres of land; fruit of all kinds, carriage house, stables, &c. Apply to W. H. LE COUNT.

AT ROSELLE, N. J.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, near depot; lot 150x200; carriage house and stable; plenty of fruit; for sale cheap. Apply at 253 Pearl street.

A SPLENDID HOME FOR GENTLEMAN FARMER—near Ronfout—Beautiful Mansion, about 250 Acres in highest state of cultivation; a model farm; price, $50,000; another, $15,000; others from $1,000 to $100,000.
B. FLANAGAN, Fourth avenue and Twenty eighth st.

A LARGE, NEW AND ELEGANT BOARDING HOUSE (dining and billiard rooms each 50x25 feet) to lease; Main street, opposite a park and near the depot, Orange, N. J. Address R. W. HOLMES, on the premises.

AXE HANDLE FACTORY AND SAW MILL FOR sale.—For immediate sale, in the State of Tennessee, a few miles from Nashville, a Saw Mill and Axe Handle Factory, lately erected and in complete working order, together with 276 acres of well timbered Land and four Dwelling Houses thereon. Address ALEXANDER MILLER, Sycamore Creek, Post office, Nashville, Tenn.

A FINE FARM ONE MILE NORTH OF WOODBRIDGE, Middlesex county, N. J., containing 110 acres, under a good state of cultivation. A new two story double House, with extension, 11 rooms, hall through the centre; large barns; fine orchard of choice apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c.; fine well of water; Perth Amboy Railroad runs through the farm; depot ten minutes' walk from house; one hour's ride from the city; will exchange for City Property.
JAMES R. MILLER, 28 Pine street.

A BARGAIN IN COUNTRY PLACES.—SMALL PLACE, 15 minutes from Thirty-fourth street, $2,700 (monthly payments taken); rent $250; Shrewsbury River, full Farm, $1,200; Fort Hill, $30,000; rent $2,000; Morrisania, $8,000; rent $600.
B. FLANAGAN, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

A.—FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF LITTLE Neck, Long Island, a short distance from depot of Flushing and North Side Railroad, a very desirable Place of six acres, with Cottage, Barn, Outhouses, &c.; excellent water; well stocked with fruit and shade trees and in good order. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, or A. J. DELATOUR, Little Neck.

A.—DOCKS IN NEWARK, N. J., FRONTING THE Passaic River and Morris Canal, desirable for large lumber, stone, coal or brick yard, the best located docks in Newark, for sale or lease. Apply at 97 Duane street.
GEORGE W. HOJER.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, three brick Villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., 92 Front street, or W. A. COLLINS, 33 Pine street.

BUILDING LOTS AT ELIZABETH—CHOICEST LOCAtion in city; $[illegible]; on a 100 foot avenue; wooden pavement; gas, water and sewer; very easy terms. Address E. TUCKER, 53 Beaver street.

CHEAP, $[illegible], FOR A SPLENDID RESIDENCE, consisting of house, outbuildings, eight city lots, all kinds of fruit, &c., only $4,000 cash required; location 40 minutes from City Hall; high and healthy; also several great bargains in Virginia and other improved Property; for sale or exchange. Inquire at 205 Broadway, room 15.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS AND COTTAGES FOR sale and to let; some furnished; within one hour's time; send for printed description.
L. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—AN ELEGANT GENTLEMAN'S Residence, [illegible] rooms, twelve acres land, grove, garden, [illegible] one mile from depot, [illegible]. CRANE & GLASBY, 155 Broad street, Elizabeth. R. EDWARDS, 78 Cedar street.

FARM IN NEW JERSEY, [illegible] ACRES; NEVER FAILing brook, [illegible]; [illegible] buildings [illegible]; [illegible] miles from New York; near depot and [illegible]; $5,500 cash, [illegible]. W. BROOKS, [illegible] Post office, [illegible], N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—AT LAKEVILLE, L. I., TWO miles from Great Neck depot, Flushing and North Side Railroad, and two miles from Hyde Park station, Long Island Railroad; consisting of Dwelling, Barn and Outhouses and about 35 acres under cultivation and two acres wood; excellent water, and plenty of fruit and shade trees; sold low. [illegible] Apply to J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, or to A. J. DELATOUR, Little Neck, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOTEL, FURNISHED, AT ONE of the most celebrated watering places in America; house newly furnished and property in all order; satisfactory reasons given for disposing of the property. Terms will be made to suit purchaser. Only a small payment required. Address [illegible], box [illegible] Post office, New York.

## PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL SUMMER AND WINter resort, at Silver Lake, Staten Island, with buildings, well fitted up Bar-room, Diningroom and Kitchen, Stable and Sheds, Dancing Platform, small Boats, stock of Liquors, Wines and Cigars, on account of sickness of proprietor; lease, five years. Inquire at premises.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A FIRST CLASS RESIdence; price $6,000. Apply to or address THOMAS H. COLLINS, Real Estate Agent, opposite Crystal Palace depot, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., 41 miles from the city via New York and Harlem Railroad, a very fine Country Residence and Farm of about 90 acres fertile land; house contains 15 rooms; large stables, carriage house and barns; the grounds are tastefully laid out and well stocked with shade and fruit trees; perfectly healthy and taxes light; must be sold, to close the estate of George W. Miller, deceased. Apply to GEORGE MILLER, 82 Broad street; WM. H. AKIN, 10 Water street; P. S. MILLER, 53 Exchange place, Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NICELY LOCATED, CHEAP, improved Place of two acres; fruited, shaded; 1½ hours from city; two minutes' walk from cars, Eatontown, N. J. Owner, FERGUSON, [illegible] Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GRAND VIEW STATION, west bank of the Hudson, a modern Cottage, 9 rooms; in perfect order; water and heater in; ¾ acre in garden and lawn, [illegible] feet river front, with water grant for 500 feet; price $7,000; rent, $500. Also to let, new Cottage, 6 rooms; ¼ acre in garden; rent, $250. Apply to W. H. PLATT, Grand View Station, or address Piermont Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF LITtle Neck, L. I., a Store Building, with the Fixtures, for any kind of business; good business, &c. A good opportunity for an active business man. For further particulars apply to J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, or A. J. DELATOUR, Little Neck.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., A TWO STORY and attic frame Dwelling House, 10 rooms besides kitchen and cellar, furnished throughout, with two acres of land well stocked with fruit trees and vegetable garden, all in good order; six minutes' walk to depot, churches, post office and beach; terms moderate. Address E. R. B., box 81 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE, ABOUT 1½ HOURS ride from New York, on the New York and New Haven Railroad; house contains modern improvements, furnace, water, &c.; fine shade and fruit trees and outbuildings; 50 acres of land if desired. Address OWNER, box 217 Herald office.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM, AT STAMFORD, CONN., splendid residence, all improvements, first class outbuildings; splendid Farm at Uniontown, N. J., house and outbuildings in first class condition; Farm at Middletown, Orange county; 134 Lots at Flushing, L. I. Apply to OLIVER & KEANE, Real Estate Brokers and General Auctioneers, 31 Park row, entrance 33.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICE OF $4,000, ON FORT HILL, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, two story attic and basement House, delightfully located, gas fixtures included; lot 31x100; accommodating terms. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., A TWO STORY and attic frame Dwelling House; 11 rooms besides kitchen and cellar, furnished throughout, with two acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees and vegetable garden, all in good order; six minutes' walk to depot; churches, Post office and beach; terms moderate. Address E. R. B., box 29 Post office, New York city.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY BASEMENT AND ATTIC House, in a good location; price $4,000, half cash; a great bargain. Apply to A. W. RICHARDS, 55 Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint.

FOR RENT OR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR depot, at Orange, $900; also one at Rockaway. Apply to S. E. BLACKWELL, 128 Second avenue, New York.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID FARM AT QUEENS, L. I., known as the "Eagle Farm," directly opposite McMannus splendid place on the Hempstead turnpike; commodious house and outbuildings; will sell ten acres, with house and outbuildings, for less than the value of the buildings and lease balance of land at low rental. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., successor to Johnson & Miller, 25 Nassau street.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—ALL PERSONS wanting to purchase or hire will find full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

IN PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON—SPLENDID MANsion, 46x32, extension 26x20, with wide piazza; two story and attic; all improvements; elegant barn, ground, 150x213; walks and ornamental trees; will exchange for desirable City Property or Farm.
SIEGEL & CO., 79 Cedar street.

MUST BE SOLD—A FARM OF 50 ACRES, NEAR Narrowsburg, Sullivan county. Apply at 295 Eighth avenue (cigar store).

MUST BE DISPOSED OF—A RARE CHANCE—A beautiful Farm, in Galway village, Saratoga county, N. Y., containing 95 acres; 65 tillable, 15 grass; good fences; over two acres young, thrifty orchard; well watered; neat cottage house, 11 rooms; extra buildings; price low for cash; or will exchange for City Property; possession given at once; Stock and Implements with place if desired. Address ROBT. CALDERWOOD, West Galway, N. Y.

NYACK.—THE MOST ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN Nyack, on the river, just finished, 18 rooms; all modern improvements; adjoining the institute grounds. Inquire of or address R. C., 28 West Forty-seventh street, New York.

NYACK.—THE MOST ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN NYack for sale, on the river, just finished; 18 rooms; all modern improvements; adjoining the Institute grounds. Inquire 28 West Forty-seventh street, or address R. C., box 5,040 Post office.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE—120 ACRES AND 71 acres, near depots, only $25. See list of farms.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—CHOICE LOCATION ON UNION avenue. Modern House, 36x50, large rooms, Lot 100x213; excellent Stables, &c. House modern; filled with brick, superior build. A desirable property for $16,000, with Carpets, Shades and Gas Fixtures. Inquire of
JOHN O. DIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street, or JOHN HEYSER, by Plainfield Depot.

PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE, NEWARK, ONE OF THE best locations on Broad street, to rent. Apply to BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER, 812 Broad st., Newark.

PROCURE A HOME.—ONLY $1,500 CASH FOR A NEW French roof House, 13 rooms; all the modern improvements; large Lot; convenient to depot, good schools, churches and about one hour's ride on the New Jersey Railroad; balance of purchase, terms easy. For full particulars inquire of C. C. CAMPBELL & BRO., 176 Broadway.

RARE BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 77 ACRES, two miles from large town; 3½ hours from New York, in the most healthy and beautiful part of Pennsylvania; 50 acres under fine cultivation, balance good woodland; land level, rich soil, new buildings, nice frame House, six rooms, fine large barn, wagon house, workshop, hog and poultry houses; several fine springs and running brook; 250 choice fruit trees; offered at a sacrifice for $3,500; terms $2,000 cash; balance easy. Address Mrs. C. A. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

TO RENT—ON SHARES, A SPLENDID DAIRY FARM in Sullivan county, consisting of 167 acres: 75 cleared, balance good timber; 100 miles by Erie Railroad from New York, four miles from railroad; terms reasonable. Inquire of JOHN MOSELEY, 88 Franklin street, rear, New York.

TO LET—BELMONT HALL, 70 ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, on the Terrace, near Pavilion Hotel, New Brighton, Staten Island; is one of the most successful hotels in the country. W. A. COLLINS, 33 Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR, AT Yonkers, a desirable Residence, containing two acres of ground; house complete, with all modern improvements; good stable and outbuildings; plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to or address THOMAS H. COLLINS, opposite Crystal Palace depot, Yonkers.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A PLEASANT LITTLE COUNtry Home, situated on Hackensack River, one mile south of Hackensack, 70 minutes from New York via Hackensack Railroad; 15 acres of land; outhouses in good condition; also boat house. Apply to Mrs. HANFIELD, 207 East Broadway, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN REAL EState—We can offer a superior Property of 50 acres in the city of Elizabeth; a rare chance for a suburban speculation.
F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

THIRTEEN BUILDING LOTS—AT PORT RICHMOND, Staten Island, for sale, or will exchange for Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, &c. Inquire of LANDRINE BROS., 204 Grove street, Jersey City.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FARM OF 58 ACRES FOR sale, free and clear; house new, near New York, convenient to depot; nice building sites; fine orchard, fish brook, &c. Address OWNER, box 195 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$600.—80 ACRES VIRGINIA LAND TO EXchange for any paying business; city or country; or will trade for an Engine or Machinery. Address EXCHANGE, box 120 Herald office.

$4,500.—IMPROVED FARM, 216 ACRES, 70 MILES from city; well watered, splendid soil and climate; will exchange for city property or fancy store.
D. F. CURLEY, 17 New Chambers street.

$7,000.—EAST ORANGE—NEW HOUSE, NINE Rooms; convenient to depot; commanding view; Lot 100x150; one garden and fruit; terms easy.
GERRY & KLOTZ, 39 Nassau street.

## REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, WITHIN 200 FEET of Fifth avenue and Central Park and between Seventy-second and Seventy-fifth streets, to exchange for first class Brooklyn lots; west side of Prospect Park preferred. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., successor to Johnson & Miller, 25 Nassau street.

ANY PARTY OR PARTIES WISHING TO GET A GOOD House uptown at a low figure for cash, or to exchange for other property further down, send us your orders.
FETTREICH & REMSEN,
1,806 Third avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second sts.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR New York property, a desirable house and grounds, in one of the best locations in Elizabeth, ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply to WM. & L. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—About 16 acres of land, desirably located on the [illegible] road, at New Utrecht, Long Island. Inquire of [illegible] ANTHONY & CO., [illegible] street, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY Property, [illegible] of the finest buildings in [illegible] of New York, containing [illegible] elegant residence, churches, schools, &c.; the lots [illegible] are choice, [illegible]. Address R. D., box 5,238 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—WITH FURNITURE COMplete, the finest [illegible] in New Jersey, only 20 miles from [illegible]; [illegible] with [illegible] and furniture, $[illegible]; will take Hudson River, Brooklyn, Long Island property in exchange. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., successor to Johnson & Miller, 25 Nassau street.

TO EXCHANGE—[illegible] HAND [illegible] WARD [illegible], [illegible] rooms, [illegible] Lot of [illegible] [illegible] from city. [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] avenue, Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP [illegible] House, near Madison avenue, on [illegible] street, [illegible] a House in Brooklyn, within [illegible] of Fulton ferry; will [illegible] less than 25 feet front and from [illegible] of ground. Call on or address A. SLAGER, 128 and 130 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue.

## REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.—A FIRST CLASS TENEMENT HOUSE, well rented, for a brownstone front in a good neighborhood. Apply to GEORGE WALKER, 152 Centre street, corner Hester.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A GOOD FRUIT FARM WANTED—SOUTH OF AND 80 to 90 miles from this city.
J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 82 Cedar street, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TWO AND A HALF OR three story basement sub-cellar brick house in good order and in a good neighborhood; price from $10,000 to $12,000. Address PURCHASE, station B, for one week.

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—IN NEW YORK, WILLIAMSBURG or Greenpoint, a good paying House, worth $4,000 to $7,000. Send size, price, terms and number to INVESTMENT, Herald office. No agents.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE, GRAND House, 48 New Bowery.—Clean, comfortable Rooms, 25c. and 50c. per night; $2 and $2 50 per week; house open all night.

1.—VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FOR A GENTLEman and wife; also a single Room for a gentleman; first class Board and attendance; references required. 33 Ninth street, between Broadway and University place.

$4 TO $6 PER WEEK FOR GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant Rooms, with home comforts; family English. No. 363 West Thirty-fifth street.

$5 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR gentlemen and their wives can obtain Board and pleasant Rooms at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

$5 TO $8 A WEEK FOR COMFORTABLY FURnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen. 15 Charles street, between Waverley place and Greenwich avenue.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR from Macdougal street.—Two or three neatly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or floor through.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR ROOM WITH BOARD ON the first and second floors; hot and cold water in rooms, at 139 Macdougal street, near Fourth.

11TH STREET, 138 WEST.—A NICE FRONT ROOM TO let, with first class table; reasonable to permanent parties; reference given and required. Call for one week.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue.—To let, with Board, a handsome Suit of Rooms; also single Rooms, for gentlemen. References exchanged.

14TH STREET, 809, WEST.—PRETTILY FURNISHED front Room, on upper floor, with Board; terms $14 per week to two; within one block of four lines of cars.

16TH STREET, WEST, 46.—SECOND STORY ROOMS, en suite or separate; also others, including large, sunny exposure, elegantly furnished extension; terms reduced; no moving in May. References exchanged.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE FRONT ROOM ON second floor, with Board; very desirable; elegantly furnished; rare opportunity; references required; very select.

34TH STREET, 146, NEAR LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, on second and third floors; house and location first class; convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged.

35 GRAMERCY PLACE, EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—Large, handsomely furnished front Room and hall Room for gentleman and wife, with Board. Also handsome small Rooms.

36TH STREET, CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE.—A very fine Suit of two or more handsomely furnished Rooms to rent to a small family, with Board. 314 Madison avenue.

36 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO ROOMS, connecting, second floor, front, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; references exchanged; moderate terms to a desirable party.

40 EAST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with first class Board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom on second floor, front, to let, with first class Board; references required.

53 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with first class Board or private table; also day boarders; can Office for a doctor.

57 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A LADY HAS A couple of nicely furnished Rooms to let to a gentleman and wife, Board for the lady only; also Board for a couple of ladies, South. Apply immediately.

58 PERRY STREET, NEAR FOURTH.—A PLEASANT back Parlor to let, with Board; also two single Rooms; location first class and convenient to Eighth avenue and Bleecker street cars.

63 MADISON AVENUE, FORMERLY MADISON AVEnue Hotel, corner Twenty-[illegible] street.—[illegible] furnished, for gentleman and wife. Rooms for single gentlemen.

108 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth streets.—Rooms to let, with excellent Board, at very moderate prices.

114 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ENTIRE Second Floor, alcove, finely furnished, also hall Room, with first class Board; private American family; brown stone house; unexceptionable neighborhood; references exchanged.

149 EAST FIFTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR LEXINGton avenue.—Second Floor to let, with Board, together or separately; hot and cold water; terms moderate; location very pleasant.

160 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Large front Room, third floor, elegantly furnished, with unexceptionable table Board, for man and wife or two gentlemen.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Furnished Rooms to rent, with Board; fine location; all modern improvements and terms reasonable; references required; gentlemen preferred.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. Mark's church.—A large, nicely furnished Room, with good Board, for three young gentlemen or gentleman and wife; dinner at 6.

315 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A SECOND story front Room, with alcove, and a back Parlor, both with stationary basins, will be rented, with Board, on reasonable terms; also a hall Room; references given and required.

334 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ROOMS, with Board; reference required.

343 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house and table first class; terms moderate; no moving in May.

522 HUDSON STREET.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with Board at $6 per week.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A LARGE ROOM WOULD like to meet with a young lady to room with her, who is engaged out during the day. Call on DRESSMAKER, after 6 o'clock, 308 West Twentieth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS, OCCUPYING AN elegant house, will rent to a gentleman and wife a splendid Room, with first class Board; no moving in May. Apply at 245 West Thirty-fourth street.

A SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, WITH private table. 424 Fifth avenue. Apply to LOCKWOOD & CO., 24 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; PRIVATE table if desired; also a Suit convenient for housekeeping; location Murray Hill, near Fifth avenue. Apply at Everett Library, 533 Sixth avenue.

## BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR SIX ADULTS, BETWEEN Washington place and Fourteenth Street; table must be good. Address PARTY, station D.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH PARTIAL Board, for a lady, from Fourth to Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues. Address, with terms, A. JOHNSON, Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM, WITH FIRE AND gas, for a gentleman at a moderate price; west side, south of Seventeenth street preferred. Address WINSHIP, box 130 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—ABOUT MARCH 15, ONE OR TWO Rooms on second or third floor, with Board, by a single gentleman; is willing to furnish his rooms. No communications noticed unless location, proposed accommodations, price and references are particularly stated. No moving in May. Address MARK, box 3,229 New York Post office.

## HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, BROADWAY, TWENTY-second street and Fifth avenue.—Elegant suit Rooms on avenue; one on balcony floor. Table d'hote $2 50 per day. Elegant accommodation for families and permanent guests. WM. W. TOMPKINS.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from Broadway.—Rooms, 50c. a day, $2 50 to $4 a week; Family Room, $1 to $1 50 a day, $4 to $6 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—[illegible] Rooms, newly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

OATMAN HOUSE, 31 BOWERY, CORNER BAYARD street.—Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with or without Board; Rooms from [illegible], $1 per night.

ROBINSON'S, SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Commodious rooms; [illegible] suits or singly; table as desired. Grand Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., opens for the summer season May 1; rates moderate.

SUMMIT HOTEL, NEW HOUSE, CORNER BOWERY and Canal street.—Rooms by the day, night or week; prices moderate. [illegible], Proprietor.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, MONuments, Headstones, Tables, Plumbers' Slabs, cheapest and best, at KLABER & CO'S, 223 West Eighteenth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. [illegible]

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, LARGEST ASSORTment in the city, at lowest prices; elegant new designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
[illegible] Sixth avenue, between Thirty-[illegible] and Thirty-[illegible] streets.

## BILLIARDS.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES—New designs, and Bagatelles and everything appertaining to billiards, at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Cooks, &c.

17 EAST 27TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK; perfectly understands her business; best city reference. Call for two days.

24 44TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, REAR.—A STEADY woman; first class cook; private family or boarding house; city reference.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; best city references.

105 GREENWICH ST.—A DANISH GIRL, WHO speaks English, as cook in a small private family; references given if required. Call or address.

133 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable Protestant woman as first class cook; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

134 WEST 20TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first class cook; understands English, French and American cooking; understands all desserts and is an excellent baker; best city reference.

139 EAST 56TH ST.—AS COOK AND TO DO THE washing and ironing of a small private family. Apply at former employer's.

139 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references given.

144 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best city references from her last place.

147 WEST 52D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing; best city references.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Two respectable young girls; one as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; excellent city reference.

154 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework; good reference.

155 WEST 51ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

157 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as competent cook; would assist in washing if desired; has five years' reference from last place.

171 WAVERLEY PLACE, BETWEEN CHARLES AND Perry sts.—A very competent, steady woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good reference.

201 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE colored woman as cook in a private family or boarding house; good city reference. Call for two days.

206 EAST 28TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; BEST city reference from last place.

210 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would go to a private boarding house; references.

214 WEST 54TH ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—A respectable girl as good plain cook in a small private family; excellent baker; good city reference.

215 WEST 35th ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook and to assist with washing; best city references.

216 WEST 27TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

218 3D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS., IN THE store.—A respectable girl as good cook, excellent washer and ironer in a small private family; best references from last place.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; will assist with the washing if required; best city reference.

274 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a Protestant, as cook; no objection to city or country; best references from last place. Call for two days.

302 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; best reference.

310 STANTON ST., BETWEEN LEWIS AND Goerck sts., in the store.—As first class cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country; is a first class baker of bread and cake; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

320 EAST 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH girl as first class cook, or chambermaid and laundress.

325 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has good city reference.

333 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor front.—A respectable woman as good plain cook; can make good bread, biscuit and soups; understands her business in the kitchen.

338 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a Protestant family; excellent reference from last employer.

396 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A [illegible]

409 WEST 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; would assist with the washing; has good city reference.

419 EAST 14TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT person to cook and wash; is a good baker, also good chambermaid and laundress; reference; prefers a steady place to the highest wages.

419 EAST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as good cook and laundress if required; can see to milk and butter; no objection to city or country; good reference.

423 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE Canadian woman as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

506 EAST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; good city reference.

691 6TH AV., STORE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—Two respectable girls; one as cook and laundress; one as child's nurse and seamstress, competent to take the entire charge of a baby from birth, or would do chamberwork and waiting; city references.

922 BERGEN ST., NEAR FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer. Best city reference.

### Chambermaids, &c.

33 WEST 9TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has best city reference.

81 HENRY ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the chamberwork and waiting or the housework for a small family. Call for two days.

122 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., top floor.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and to do plain sewing; excellent reference.

139 EAST 56TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND laundress, or would do general housework of a small private family. Apply at former employer's.

144 EAST 43D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference.

147 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city references.

160 WEST 20TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country; good reference.

203 AV. C., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to assist at ironing. Call for two days at Mrs. DALY'S.

208 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children in a small private family; good city reference.

213 WEST 11TH ST.—A SWEDISH GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with sewing; is neat in her habits and has good references. Call for two days.

238 EAST 34TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference.

241 WEST 22D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

251 18TH ST., NEAR GREENWICH AV.—A FRENCH girl as chambermaid and nurse.

254 WEST 23D ST.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, and willing to take charge of children; can do plain sewing. Call for two days.

262 BROOME ST., ROOM 16.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

302 WEST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, or would do chamberwork and waiting; home with her parents; good city reference.

310 WEST 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first class chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

314 WEST 29TH ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good city references. Can be seen for two days.

331 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork or housework in a small family. Call for two days.

348 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

389 7TH AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A dressmaker would like a few more customers at home, or would go out by the day. Can be seen any time.

403 [illegible]—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT [illegible] as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework [illegible]

405 [illegible]—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID [illegible] waitress in a private family; can be seen at her present [illegible]

1,200 [illegible] AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young [illegible] chambermaid and waitress in a private family. [illegible]

1,317 BROADWAY, THREE DOORS ABOVE 37TH st.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and would [illegible] in a first class private family, or chambermaid and sewing [illegible] in a first class family by hand or machine. Best city reference.

### Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

8 EAST 9TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS SEAMSTRESS; has a knowledge of dressmaking; can operate on Wilcox & Gibbs and Grover & Baker's machines; would be willing to see to a grown up child; first class city references.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

42 EAST 32D ST.—A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS by the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wages moderate.

49 MACDOUGAL ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; latest fashions; best reference. Call or address.

63 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—MME. GRENIER does French dressmaking in all its branches; her charges for elegant evening and walking costumes are far less than any first class reliable dressmaker in this city.

101 EAST 25TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER desires a few more engagements to go out by the day; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and other machines. Address as above, Miss ALEXANDER.

137 WEST 27TH ST.—A LADY WANTS DRESSMAKING and fancy sewing to do at home. Call for two days.

144 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on ladies and assist with chamberwork if required; best reference from last place.

210 WEST 27TH ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; would be willing to take care of growing children or do chamberwork; sews on Grover & Baker's machine; best city references.

215 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A competent dressmaker, who understands operating, cutting and fitting, would like a few more customers by the day.

218 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and nurse for growing children; can cut and fit children's dresses; best city references.

230 EAST 54TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a few more customers in first class families to go out by the day as dressmaker; thoroughly understands her business in cutting and fitting all kinds of ladies' dresses; can operate on several machines; can furnish her own, if required. Address Miss J., dressmaker.

235 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO has filled good situations, to do sewing and chamberwork or waiting in a first class family; country preferred; references given.

254 WEST 21ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR wishes a few more engagements by the day; infants and ladies' outfits made. Call or address.

308 WEST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SHIRTMAKER would like to get custom work; also mending and repairing at a moderate price. Call on or address Miss M. R. L.

317 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE OR seamstress; one who understands her work; can give good city reference. Call for two days.

414 7TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., THIRD floor, front room.—Experienced person wishes more families' sewing at her own house; is a first class shirtmaker; warrants them to fit; also understands ladies' and children's undergarments of all kinds, or would go out by the day. Inquire for Mrs. McGRATH, room 7.

426 EAST 9TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, cutter and fitter wishes a few more engagements in private families; operates on Grover & Baker's. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

468 7TH AV. (RING THIRD BELL).—A COMPETENT dressmaker to go out by the day; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference.

976 8TH AV., NEAR 57TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes to make a few more engagements by the day in private families; is accustomed to inserting, pulling, tucking and all kinds of fine work on ladies' and children's wear.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH DRESSMAKER WANTS days' work in private families. Address Mme. J. B., Bible House Post office, N. Y.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, WHO has had years of experience in cutting and fitting and who can trim elegantly, desires a few more engagements by the day or week. Address E. M., station D.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT BY THE day; can make children's dresses; good reference; price $1 per day. Address C. A. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

LADIES WHO REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A first class dressmaker, to do the cutting, fitting and trimming of spring costumes, &c., at their residences, can engage such a one, with good reference, by addressing E. M. C., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A FEW MORE customers; will fit at the house and take the work home; prices very moderate. Address MORRISANIA, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

### General Housework, &c.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable girl to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and washing and ironing; good city references.

117 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has a little girl 13 years old; good city reference.

139 EAST 56TH ST. (FORMER EMPLOYER'S).—FOR general housework in a small private family.

141 WEST 39TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; good city reference. Call.

181 LUDLOW ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; the best city reference.

203 AV. C., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework. Call for two days at Mrs. DALY'S.

232 54TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., TOP floor, rear.—A respectable girl to do general housework.

232 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do general housework in a small family; best city references. Call for three days.

306 WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; honest and obliging; good reference. Call for two days.

308 WEST 44TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework, in a small family, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; excellent reference.

315 BOWERY.—THREE GERMAN GIRLS FOR light housework or tending children, and a first class hotel cook.

326 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

404 EAST 14TH ST., CANDY STORE.—A COMPETENT English woman, not long in this country, to do general housework in a small private family; an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; no objection to a short distance in the country; will only go where there is no other servant.

409 2D AV., REAR, 16.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl to do general housework. Call for one day.

430 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer.

### Housekeepers, &c.

85 EAST 4TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL, city or country, by an American woman who has a thorough knowledge of the same. Address M. C.

101 WEST 26TH ST.—A LADY FROM NEW ORLEANS, aged 25, highly accomplished and refined, pleasant and agreeable, desires to take charge of a gentleman's house, widower preferred; no objection to travelling as a companion. Trifling parties need not answer the above advertisement. Two years' reference from last employer. Call for three days on Mrs. STAR.

114 EAST 8TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A LADY AS housekeeper in a widower's family; good reference.

157 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A lady as housekeeper in a hotel, private family or public institution; speaks French fluently; can give reference. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

265 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A widow lady as housekeeper in a widower's family; fully competent to take full charge; no objection to children. Call for two days.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER WANTS TO make an engagement with a large first class house in this city or at the West; reference, present employer. Address HOTEL, station D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG lady, most respectably connected, as housekeeper for a small family in or near the city; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address box 1,602 Post office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a first class hotel; is fully competent; has a best city hotel reference; or would like to meet with a party of gentlemen who could afford to have a bijou of a home, comfortable and elegant, to co-operate with her in starting the same; highest references. Address Mrs. STANLEY, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

### Laundresses, &c.

12 GANSEVOORT ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW wishes gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house. Call or address Mrs. COLLINS.

53 1ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, speaking English, to wash, iron and make herself generally useful. Address PAULINE RICHTER.

119 EAST 22D ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; understands all French fluting and fine work, with excellent city reference. Call for two days.

131 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first class laundress. Can be seen for two days.

140 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN [illegible] AND 7TH AVS., top floor.—A first class laundress wishes washing at home [illegible] families or gentlemen's [illegible] all kinds of work [illegible] or will go out by the week.

140 WEST 41ST ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—A respectable woman to do ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or would take a good family's washing. Call or address. Mrs. CULLEN.

146 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM [illegible]—A first class laundress wishes families' and ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; [illegible] do all kinds of fluting and [illegible]; has best city reference.

154 [illegible] 29TH ST., ROOM [illegible]—LAUNDRESS [illegible] washing to her home; [illegible] French fluting [illegible] by the week.

159 WEST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do gentlemen's and ladies' washing [illegible] pretty [illegible] reference required.

203 EAST 22D ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN WOULD like to get washing at her own house; [illegible]

206 EAST [illegible] ST., [illegible] FLOOR, FRONT.—A [illegible] washing of [illegible] at her own house [illegible]

210 ELIZABETH ST., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible]—A respectable [illegible] family washing or go out by the day [illegible] or address Mrs. O'HARA, [illegible] floor, back room.

210 WEST 40TH ST., ROOM 34.—A [illegible] laundress to take in washing [illegible] the day; understands [illegible]

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Laundresses, &c.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE woman would go out by the day to wash and iron or do washing at her own home.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 8.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to go out by the day to do washing and ironing or housecleaning. Call for two days.

213 EAST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMPETENT laundress wishes washing and ironing at her own home; it will be done in the neatest manner, including French fluting.

239 WEST 33D ST., REAR BUILDING, ROOM 3.—A respectable girl wants to do washing at her residence, or would go out to do washing.

241 WEST 22D ST.—TWO SISTERS, ONE AS COOK; excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid; will assist with washing; good city references.

244 WEST 16TH ST.—TO TAKE LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S washing; is an excellent laundress; or would like to hire out by the day. Call or address.

216 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman to take in washing or go out to work by the day.

267 3D AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—Ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing and ironing; French fluting, puffing and polishing; ladies' dresses and children's clothes in superior style; shirts and vests finely polished; families by the dozen or month; all stains extracted without injury to the articles stained; most respectable city reference for ability and honesty. Mrs. ROBERTS.

270 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A competent woman wishes washing at her home; family washing by the month; gentlemen's washing 75 cents a dozen.

320 EAST 35TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl, with good city reference, wishes to take in washing or go out by the day.

343 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, without a family, wishes to take gentlemen's or families' washing to her own house; no objections to go out by the day; understands all kinds of fluting.

409 2D AV., REAR HOUSE, ROOM 9.—A COMPETENT laundress would like some washing at home, or would go out by the day; understands fluting; good city reference.

461 9TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., rear.—A young woman as laundress in a hotel; good city reference.

506 WEST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE married woman to do gentlemen's and families' washing; best of reference. Call all the week.

1,213 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress, would like to go out of city; reference.

1,373 BROADWAY, IN THE REAR.—A PROTESTANT English woman wishes family washing; or gentlemen's washing and fluting at her residence; best city reference can be given.

### Nurses, &c.

54 BEACH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS NURSE to an invalid lady or as housekeeper in a private family; is a good plain seamstress, and is willing and obliging; reference given. Call on or address for three days Mrs. WARD.

92 4TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady to mind an invalid or would take care of a young infant. Call on or address Mrs. BAILY.

133 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., present employer's.—A Scotch Protestant girl as wet nurse. Can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock on Monday.

211 WEST 35TH ST.—MRS. GRANT WOULD TAKE A babe to wet nurse at home; terms low. Ask for Mrs. GRANT.

221 EAST 25TH ST., REAR, TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse in a private family. Call or address for two days.

222 WEST 16TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS child's nurse and seamstress in a private family; can take charge of an infant from its birth; would go to Europe in the summer; excellent reference from last employer. Call or address for two days.

295 AINSLIE ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—A YOUNG woman, having lost her infant, a week old, would like to take one to wet nurse at her residence; reference given and required.

334 6TH AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; competent to take charge of a baby and to do sewing; best city reference.

388 6TH AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A competent girl as child's nurse, and would assist in light chamberwork in a private family; best city reference.

416 4TH AV.—AN OLD LADY AS MONTHLY OR invalid nurse; is a competent and reliable person; first class reference; will go out of the city.

428 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take entire charge of and teach one or two children; has long experience in the object and phonetic system of teaching. Call or address.

430 WEST 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to take full charge of a baby and make herself generally useful; best reference from her last place.

461 8TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., rear.—A young girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children and to make herself useful; good city reference.

516 EAST 16TH ST., ROOM NO. 8.—AS WET NURSE, with child two months old, by a respectable woman; good fresh breast of milk.

557 6TH AV.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED sick nurse; can be highly recommended by families and medical men; or would take an infant from its birth.

790 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY AS nurse for an invalid lady or monthly nurse; has been an experienced housekeeper for many years; best city reference can be given if required. Call or address for two days.

885 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE American girl as nurse and seamstress or to do light chamberwork and sewing; good city references. Call for two days.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes to engage as nurse or attendant on a family going to Europe; good city reference. Address, for one week, M. M. M., box 175 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

### Waitresses, &c.

225 WEST 34TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a first class waitress; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's.

226 WEST 16TH ST. PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; one going to the country preferred; best reference.

341 EAST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS or chambermaid; no objection to a boarding house; best references.

### Miscellaneous.

186 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN.—A YOUNG German girl to attend a store; speaks English; is a good seamstress.

203 EAST 22D ST.—A NEAT, TIDY, CLEAN GIRL TO assist and make herself generally useful; lately landed.

A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AN ENGAGEMENT with a lady travelling to Europe this spring, as maid and seamstress; good references. Address Miss K. E. HUMES, box 87 Post office, station A, for one week.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE a situation of trust, either as matron or housekeeper in a college or public institution or private family; unexceptionable references can be given. Address S. M., Toronto Post office, Ontario, Canada.

### PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

102 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG EDUCATED LADY, thrown upon her own resources, desires a position as copyist, governess, cashier or saleslady; speaks French, understands music; can give highest testimonials, &c.

LESSONS GIVEN IN ALL THE ENGLISH BRANCHES—Penmanship, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers, Photograph Coloring. 156 Sixth avenue.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, WITH EXCELLENT reference, may apply at 135 East 19th st., near Irving place.

A GOOD GIRL WANTED IN A SMALL FAMILY, for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at 161 East 53d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A WAITRESS AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—BEST references required. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 16 West 46th st.

A SMART, TIDY GIRL AS WAITRESS, WITH GOOD city reference, may apply at Madison Avenue Hotel, corner Madison av. and 27th st., at 9 A. M.

A WOMAN WHO CAN WASH AND IRON AND WILLING to assist in other work may obtain a situation by applying at 137 2d av., before 11 A. M.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; two in family; a good washer and ironer; reference required. Call for two days at 226 West 12th st.

BOW AND SCARF MAKERS WANTED—EXPERIENCED hands at top prices. Apply at 518 Broadway, up stairs. G. H. WITTHAUS & CO.

COOK WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, EITHER German, Scotch or English. Reference required. Apply at 47 West 38th st., from 1 to 4 o'clock.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS HANDS; none others need apply. 45 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

GIRLS WANTED—PLACES READY; HIGHEST wages. Come and get, no delay. ALODELLUS, 109 West 26th st., near Broadway.

NURSE WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE FULL charge of one child and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock, at 222 West 21st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A YOUNG [illegible] reference may apply at 42 East 31st st., [illegible] 11 o'clock, or in the evening, between [illegible]

OPERATORS WANTED ON THE WHEELER & WILSON [illegible] find steady employment [illegible] Broadway, corner of 29th st.

SALESWOMEN WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN [illegible] gloves and ribbons [illegible]

WANTED—A COLORED FEMALE COOK; MUST [illegible] 19 5th av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS LAUNDRESS [illegible] 124 West 24th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; MUST have city reference. Apply at 46 Park av.

WANTED—A [illegible] COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. [illegible] East 31st st.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OR GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Apply at 304 West 23d st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN OPERATE ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and who can assist in light housework. Apply at 92 7th av.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, TO DO THE work of a family of two; a competent person will find a comfortable home. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock to-day, Monday, at 53 West 15th st.

WANTED—SOME COMPETENT HANDS TO MAKE UP ladies' fine undergarments and children's dresses; bring a sample of work; reference required. 334 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, and a girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply, with city references, at 53 West 52d st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO HOUSEWORK, with city reference. Apply at 343 West 55th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and to assist with children; must operate on the Wheeler & Wilson machine and bring city reference. Apply at 141 West 43d st., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED A WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress; unexceptionable city references required. Apply on Monday morning, after 10 o'clock, at 34 West 47th street.

WANTED—TO GO TO EAST ORANGE, N. J., A GIRL to do general housework; must understand cooking and be a good washer and ironer; wages $10; reference required. Call to-day at 48 Beekman st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, ONE HOUR'S ride in New Jersey, a good laundress; must be willing to wait on table. Apply to Mrs. DEWAR, over grocery store, Elizabeth st., two doors north of Spring.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE, A THOROUGHLY competent cook, not above middle age; a superior baker; willing to assist with coarse washing; best city references; wages $18. Call at 112 East 26th st., after 10.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADY CLERKS. APPLY AT Photograph Novelty Store, 247 Fulton st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS MILLINERS; MUST understand making and trimming; situation all year round; best wages. Call at 150 (new No.) Atlantic st., near Clinton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at 423 West 21st st.

WANTED—TWO SMART GIRLS, IN PRIVATE FAMILY; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; good reference required. 329 West 23d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron for a small family living a short distance in the country; also a girl to take care of children. Inquire at 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED A PERSON AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; must be a good plain sewer; New York references required. Inquire from 10 to 12 o'clock at 14 West 37th st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TRIMMERS ON LADIES' and children's round hats. None but the best need apply at BALCH, PRICE & CO.'S, 95 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER AND TRIMMER TO go into the country; two hours' ride from New York; references required. Apply at ANDREWS, SANFORD & SMITH'S, 553 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., Monday, March 4.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 107 WEST 28th st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both must understand their business thoroughly; city references from last employers indispensable; none others need apply. Call, before 12 o'clock, at 532 Lexington av.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, A good plain cook to assist with washing and ironing; also a chambermaid; they must have city references. Apply 158 Waverley place.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a small family; must be a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; reference required. 260 West 42d st.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—FOR HOUSEWORK, American preferred, in a small private family. 137 East 27th st. Ring basement bell.

331 WEST 56TH ST.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; good references required.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN REQUIRES A SITUATION as waiter in a private family. Best city reference. Address A. B., stationery, 90 Varick st.

A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE boarding house; can come well recommended. Call at or address ALGERNON, 141 West 30th st. Call for two days.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER WISHES A SITUATION in a private family; has unexceptionable references. Call or address MAC, 125 West 24th st., room 1.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS WAITER in a private family; best city reference as to character, capability, &c. Apply, for two days, at 559 6th av., in picture store.

A FIRST CLASS MAN, FROM LONDON, DESIRES A situation in a wine and liquor store; understands the business thoroughly in all its details; would take an interest in a good house if everything was satisfactory. Address INTEGRITY, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE BOY, 16 years of age, in some trade where he can learn gold engraving; can bring recommendation from last employer. Address FR. ELLWANGER, 73 South 5th av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE WAITER, BY a respectable colored man; best reference given. Enquire at 100 Greene st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A MAN AND WIFE (ENGLISH), of excellent capacity and highly recommended, wish situations: man as head waiter or as head steward, and the wife as housekeeper; summer residence preferred. Address HEAD WAITER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN man as barkeeper; good many years' experience; best reference given. Call on or address H. SEEBECK, 585 Greenwich st., liquor store.

## CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MAN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE TEA AND coffee store. Apply at 111 Fulton st., Brooklyn, room 3.

A YOUNG AMERICAN, SPEAKING FRENCH AND German, wants a situation as travelling salesman. Address HARRY, 95 Vandam st.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicatedly contrived. Address A. B. R., box 2,452 Post office.

A SALESMAN WANTED—BY A DEALER IN LUBRICATING oils; one who has a trade preferred, and is willing to work on half profits. Call on GEORGE WRIGHT, 95 Maiden lane, third floor, from 1 to 4 P. M.

A.—WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER FOR the West; one having experience in manufactured white goods preferred; also a good man for the city. Apply to J. S. A. CO., 3.7 Canal st.

A YOUNG MAN, OF 18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, wanted in a store, to wait on customers and act as general clerk; one having experience and can come well recommended for honesty and industry may find a good situation; salary $300 to $400 a year to a suitable party. Address S. S. W., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE FULLY COMPETENT; German preferred. None but first class need apply corner 3d av. and 71st st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN, 17 years of age, residing with his father, desires a situation in the office of a wholesale business; he is well educated, and has been in the employ of an exchange broker for one year. Address A. R., box 115 Herald office.

S. B. BALL, OVER 16 YEARS WITH HORACE Waters, perfectly conversant with every branch of the piano and music business, widely and favorably known to those who have dealt with him, is open for an engagement; can influence a very large amount of custom. Address 117 East Twenty-ninth street.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a position, by a competent man; is a first class bookkeeper, and has a thorough practical knowledge of hotel, restaurant and liquor business; city references. Address ELLIS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A SOBER MAN AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and correspondent; $10 per week; also a person to address wrappers, $6. Address CAREFUL, box 64 station D.

WANTED—BY A JOBBING WATCH AND JEWELRY house, a young man well acquainted with the Western trade as traveller. Address, with real name, references and salary expected, which will be considered confidential, W., box 1,524 Post office.

WANTED—BY A PERSON HAVING A THOROUGH knowledge of the gents' furnishing business in all its branches, including shirt cutting, manufacturing, &c., a situation, or to take charge of a new business. Address SHIRT CUTTER, station A Post office.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT WHO FULLY UNDERSTANDS the manufacture of malleable gas fittings, with a view of a permanent engagement. Address box 1,229 Post office, Titusville, Pa.

WANTED—GOOD CORRESPONDING CLERK TO GO to Philadelphia; must be a phonographer. Address, with reference, J. T. R., box 583 Post office.

WANTED—A VARNISH MANUFACTURING HOUSE wants to engage a first class traveller, a liberal salary will be paid to the right party. Address, with particulars and references, A. R., box 192 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NINETEEN YEARS of age, a situation where he can make himself useful; not afraid of hard work; good penman; quick at figures; will do as shipping or entry clerk; salary no object; good reference. Address F. B. G., box 162 Herald office.

## COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A FIRST CLASS SCOTCH GARDENER, SINGLE, MIDDLE-AGED, wishes a situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; first class references. Address D. M., seed store, 67 Nassau st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, steady man; is a good groom and steady driver; good city reference. Call at or address J. G., Mr. Bonner's harness store, 57 West Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, grapery, greenhouse, fruit trees, &c. Address A. C. K., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A SCOTCHMAN (MARRIED) man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good references given; city or country. Address F. MCKENZIE, Post office Orange, N. J.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A FIRST CLASS man, who can give the best reference. Apply at C. GRAHAM'S harness store, 66 University place.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN; single; experienced city driver; thoroughly competent, sober, temperate; first rate references from last employer. Address COACHMAN, box 114 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN; a married man, no children; first class city reference. Address H. L., Herald office.

## COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good references. Address COACHMAN, box 120 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS farmer or gardener on shares, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; eight years' reference from last place. Call at 25 James st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN AND groom and plain gardener; good reference. Call or address 47 West 18th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; was employed by family selling out; best city reference. Can be seen at 136 East 32d st.

COACHMAN WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; A strictly first class man; must be able to read and know the city; liberal wages. Apply to JANITOR, 68 William st., between 12 and 1 o'clock this day.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, about leaving the city, wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, who is a first class man in every respect. Apply at stable 145 West 38th st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT single man, who understands greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, lawns, &c. Call on or address M. J., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED BY A MARRIED man, where there is a cottage; is a good fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; best city references. Address J. M., box 143 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL man, single; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; best city reference from last employer. Address P. H., 57 East 41st st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; man good gardener, wife to do housework; both English. Address T. BENNETT, 698 3d av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as coachman or groom, who understands the care of horses; is willing and obliging; country preferred. Call or address, for two days, H. H., Herald Uptown Branch Office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom or vegetable gardener, by a single man; city or country; good reference. Address D. P., box 146 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED gardener; single man; best of reference. Apply to HENRY NIEHOFF, 111 Delancey st., third floor, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, by a Protestant young man; willing and obliging. Address A. F., Herald office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, TO ASSIST IN THE HOUSE; unmarried. Apply, with reference, at 426 Broome st., after 1 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and gardener; can milk; will be found sober and obliging; good reference; wages $25 per month. Address T. C., 181 Ludlow st.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the growth of vegetables and management of a cold grapery; must be a married man and one willing to work obligingly. Apply at 76 Gold st., Wednesday, 6th inst., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION AS GARDENER, coachman and general workman. Refers to A. W. Sexton, No. 1 Bond st.

WANTED—A GARDENER FOR FLOWERS, FRUIT and vegetables on a small place in New Jersey. Apply at White's Mall House, corner West and Bethune sts.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO STOCK, TO take charge of a farm, and a competent gardener, who will aid in taking care of horses in winter, to go to the country, both married men. Address, by letter, with references, G. G. HALL, 309 West 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young married man of long experience with good families; two years' of the best city reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at or address harness store, 37 Union square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man who thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest and obliging; good city reference. Call or address P. M., No. 2 West 23d st.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—AGENTS THAT ARE SATISFIED with $3 to $8 per day can be supplied with goods of ready sale at 273 Greenwich st., up stairs.

A GOOD, SMART COLORED BOY WANTED—TO make fires. Apply, with references, at Madison Avenue Hotel, corner Madison av. and 27th st.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS—LEXINGTON AV., corner of 25th st.—Wanted, an honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, Englishman or Turk not older than 25 years; must be well recommended.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell showcards. Energetic men can make from $5 to $6 a day. Apply at KEARNEY'S, 272 Canal st., between Broadway and Elm st.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE NOTION AND hosiery house, to learn the business; must reside with his parents; salary first year $100. Address, in own handwriting, box 2,654 Post office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—TO SELL PRIVATE MAIL Boxes; all variety of boxes to suit all possible wants; none but experienced canvassers of good address wanted. UNITED STATES MAIL BOX COMPANY, 145 4th av.

CROCKERY PACKER WANTED—NONE BUT A steady and competent man need apply. EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—for the city and country, to take subscriptions for a fine book, illustrated by Gustave Doré. HOWARTH, TRACY & PHILLIPS, 66 Beekman st.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—WANTED, EVERYWHERE, energetic agents for exclusive territory, throughout the Union, to canvass an imported article of indispensable utility; it is very attractive and self-introductory, and salable at sight to all classes, rendering it the best thing ever offered to agents. Address LEGITIMATE, box 117 Herald office, New York city.

STENOGRAPHERS AND COPYISTS DESIRING IMMEDIATE employment, will please address box 189 Herald office, giving full particulars as to time and terms.

SILVER CLEANER WANTED—NONE BUT A STEADY, competent man need apply. EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

SOLINGER BROS. WANT CASH BOYS, CORNER Carmine and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—TWO SMART WAITERS. APPLY AT 43 West st., between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN TENDING bar; good reference required. Apply at 324 Hudson st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WHO WRITES A plain hand; salary liberal. Apply at Agency, 384 Bowery, up one flight.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW CORN sheller; shells six bushels per hour; retail $1 50; no charge for rights; $10 a day easy. WEBSTER & CO., office 351½ Bowery.

WANTED—A HEAD WAITER: A MAN WHO HAS worked in first class houses; must have a thorough knowledge of the restaurant business and not be afraid to work. Apply for three days at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE Drug Store. One writing a good hand and can come well recommended may address DRUGS, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A PUBLISHER'S OFFICE in Boston; one who has $500 which he would be willing to invest to secure a permanent situation. Address V. K., Herald office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, WITH FAIR EDUCATION, to work himself into our business for a permanency; salary $15 per week. McMENAMY & CO., 735 Broadway, second floor; apply after 10.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND merchant service, Seamen, Ordinary Seamen and Firemen. Apply at 117 South street, New York.

WANTED—TEN SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, from sixteen to eighteen years of age, to work in a factory; good reference required. Apply, from 8 to 10 o'clock, at A. L. PHILLIPS & CO.'S, No. 7 Mercer st., up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, IN A FIRST class house, where he will receive a thorough business training in return for his services. Address box 1,041 Post office.

WANTED—IN A JOBBING HOUSE, TWO YOUNG men, about 16 or 18 years of age; must be good penmen. Address, in own handwriting, with references, stating salary expected, box 1,150 Post office, New York.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A COMMISSION BOOT and shoe house, a boy to make himself generally useful, make out bills, &c.; must be a good writer and furnish the best reference as to character, &c.; salary to January 1, 1873, $150. Address MORROW, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY; MUST HAVE good references. Apply to B. C. KURTZ & CO., 81 West st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family by an Englishman. Address WAITER, 105 West 17th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A MAN PASTRY COOK; MUST UNDERSTAND making and setting up ice creams, &c. Apply, for three days, at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, A GOOD WRITER, age from 14 to 16; salary $4 per week. Answer in handwriting of applicant. JAMES R. EDWARDS, Real Estate, 177 West 23d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS the [illegible] business; one that is not afraid to work and can come well recommended. Apply at 779 3d av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 19 OR 20 YEARS of age, who understands the shoe business. None other need apply at 307 6th av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN COOK, TO WORK AS SECOND [illegible] cook. Apply for three days at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st.

$10 A DAY. AGENTS WANTED, MALE AND FEMALE, to sell patented novelties. Samples mailed for 25 cents. GEO. L. FELTON & CO.

210 WEST 6TH ST.—WANTED, A SOBER MAN TO work in a stable, cleaning buggies; a single man, and one not afraid of work.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN OUR HOSIERY AND Yankee Notions department. Apply Monday, second floor. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, corner Allen st.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN LEATHER GOODS, valises and trunks. Apply Tuesday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED SALESMEN IN PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS. Apply Wednesday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN PARASOLS; MUST speak German and English. Apply Wednesday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED GERMAN SALESWOMEN, EXPERIENCED in ribbons. Apply Wednesday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS, IN CORSETS AND UNDERGARMENTS; must speak German and English. Apply Thursday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN FLOWERS AND feathers; must speak German and English. Apply Thursday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN WHITE GOODS. APPLY Friday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED FEMALE CLERKS IN STRAW HAT AND bonnet room, speaking German, French and English. Apply Friday and Saturday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS. APPLY fourth floor. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD TRIMMERS. APPLY FOURTH floor. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED SIX EXPERIENCED FLOOR MANAGERS; must speak English, French and German. Apply Friday or before by letter. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, 309, 311, 311½ Grand st.; 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st., fifth block from the Bowery.

### THE TRADES.

A YOUTH, AGED 18, DESIRES TO LEARN AN light trade or business; is willing to make himself useful; Spanish spoken; best references. Address L. O., box 177 Herald office.

TO SHIRTMAKERS.—SITUATION WANTED TO CUT custom shirts, by a young man, late in the employ of Broadway furnishing house; salary moderate. Address ENTERPRISE, Herald office.

TO PAINT MANUFACTURERS.—A SITUATION wanted by a practical color maker for painters, paper stainers, colors, &c. Address G. G., Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a man who understands perfectly gum and cream work. Address L. DELAMARCHE, 210 Elm st., New York.

TO LAPIDARIES.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, first class workman. Apply to DURAND & CO., No. Maiden lane, or Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT BUTCHER; must be able to keep his own accounts. Apply for three days at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, CAPABLE OF TAKING apart and putting together all kinds of pistols. Apply at 102 Nassau street, room 22.

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHIC ARTIST; A GENERAL workman preferred. Send samples of engraving to the KELLOGG & BULKELEY CO., Hartford, Conn., stating salary required per week.

### FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER DANS UNE famille americaine comme femme de chambre ou pour soigner des enfants. S'adresser a 251 West 13th st., près Greenwich av.

UNE COUTURIERE FRANCAISE DESIRE DES journees dans les familles privees. Adresser Mme. L., Bible House Post office.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, PARLANT PLUSIEURS langues, desire une place comme femme de chambre dans une famille privee; elle connait la coiffure et couture; de bonnes references. S'adresser a 210 East 30th st.

### FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED years, doing extensive business, present proprietor wishing to retire; rare investment; terms easy. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A NO. 1 BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE—Photograph Gallery, first class Liquor Stores, Hotels, Restaurants; splendid chances. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A FLOURING, FEED AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE—Including Buildings, Docks, &c.; established 40 years; extraordinary business chance. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS, ELEGANTLY-FITTED, LARGE corner Liquor Store, on leading avenue, densely populated; stock included in price, which is low. Apply LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY LIQUOR STORE FOR sale—On a leading avenue; good lease and cheap rent. Apply at 269 Seventh avenue.

AN ELEGANTLY FITTED UP SALOON—LOW RENT; long lease. Call at BROWNE'S, 2,240 Third avenue, Harlem.

A—A—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, AN OLD ESTABLISHED English Shades. For particulars apply to J. HUNTER, 978 Fulton avenue.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE—INDISPENSABLE in theatres, churches and all public halls. Call or address C. O. MELIA, Atlantic Foundry, 216 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn.

A FINE CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, LOW PRICE; down town Sample Rooms, Lunch Rooms, cheap Restaurants, Hotels, splendid Wine and Billiard Saloons, a fine Livery Stable. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP; also Groceries, Meat Markets, Drug Stores, Fancy Goods Stores, Tea Store on Sixth avenue, Bakeries; also Stores, Lofts, Basements, Cigar Stands to let. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AS I AM AT OTHER BUSINESS AND CANNOT ATTEND to it I will sell one of the best wholesale and retail Distilleries in New York. Apply to JOHN DUNN, 25 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS CIGAR BUSINESS, WITH FINE Fixtures; store 25x100, with long lease and moderate rent; plate glass front; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at 293 Eighth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE.—GOOD LOCATION AND completely fitted up; will sell very cheap. Apply to M. SHERRY, 100 West Thirty-second street.

CONFECTIONERS, ATTENTION.—FOR SALE, A LONG and well established finely fitted up, with soda fountain, wholesale and retail Confectionery, Ice Cream, Fancy Cake Bakery and Toy business; short distance from New York railroad; lease on the property. None need apply unless understanding the business, and no agents need apply. For particulars apply at 268 Eighth avenue, cigar store, opposite the Opera House.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—HAS DONE ONE OF THE largest businesses in the city; has every facility for carrying on an extensive trade; long lease; good improvements, &c.; will sell very cheap, or trade for improved property in this city or Brooklyn. Apply to ISAAC E. TATE, 12 Broadway.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ever offered; price $ ,000, worth $2,500 inventory; low rent; living rooms. Also Sixth avenue Store. STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 75 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE; CHANCE TO MAKE fortune; only store on four corners. Inquire 80 Pitt street, corner Rivington.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, OYSTER HOUSE AND Bar, 32 West Broadway. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST class corner liquor store. Apply at 329 Tenth avenue.

FOR SALE—AN UNDERTAKER'S BUSINESS, WITH Stock; established 18 years; long lease, cheap rent, to be sold cheap; first class Liquor Stores, Restaurants, Bakeries, Groceries, Cigar Stand, &c. Apply to OLIVER A KEAN, 31 Park row; entrance 33.

FOR SALE—THE FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE situated at southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street; will be sold to-day very reasonably.

FOR SALE—THE BEST STOVE AND HOUSE FURNISHING Store in the city; has been established since 1830; will be sold very cheap; good reasons for wanting to sell. For further particulars call at the store, 3[illegible] Hudson st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWPORT, R. I., A FIRST CLASS French Restaurant; terms easy. Apply to J. FARTTER, 55 Franklin street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE KEYSTONE BILLIARD SALOON, corner Vine and Eighth streets, Philadelphia, containing ten of Phelan & Collender's tables; it is the handsomest fitted and furnished saloon in this country, and doing a large and profitable business. Apply to SAMUEL T. FOX, corner Ninth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING OFFICE; COST A LITTLE over $6,000; price $4,500; cash $1,500 to $2,000, balance on time; the owner is going to Europe this spring. Address BRADFORD, station A, Spring street.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A DRUG STORE, WITH a five years' Lease, doing a good business. For particulars inquire of Messrs. FRASER & LEE, Wholesale Druggists, No. 20 Beekman street, New York.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF first class corner Dry Goods Store on Eighth avenue, or will sell lease and fixtures separately. WATERLOW & CO., 581 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL OF THE EMPIRE FURNITURE and Baggage Express, Feed Business, Livery and Sales Stables, situated on the six lots running through from Thompson to Sullivan street. Also the six lots for lease or for sale. Apply to ELLIS N. CROW, 145 Sullivan street.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF the proprietor, a Drug Store, well fitted up, doing a good business and in a growing neighborhood; apartments adjoining for family, with four years' lease, at very low rent; will sell or exchange for real estate and pay cash difference if desired. Apply to F. STEVENS, 120 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF HOUSE AND Store 190 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRESSMAKING Business, with or without rent of part of Parlor Floor on Fourth avenue, below Thirty-[illegible] street; terms reasonable. Address W. R., box 140 station A.

FIRE PROOF SAFES—OF HERRING'S, MARVIN'S and Wilder's, cheap to close out; Lillie's Improved Safes at reduced prices. Safes repaired or exchanged. O. C. QUIRK, No. 7 Platt street.

HOTEL FOR SALE, 60 ROOMS; FOUR YEARS' lease, one block from Broadway, on easy terms; will sell the bar or part separate, if desired. Address R., box 135 Herald office.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE FLOUR, Baking, Carriage and Blacksmith Business; [illegible] [illegible] of S. D. MILLER, [illegible] Broadway, room 15.

TO BAKERS AND FANCY CONFECTIONERS.—FOR sale, the first class Bread, Cake and Pie Bakery 89 Strand street, with Stock and Fixtures; the store for business is one of the best [illegible] a lease will be given to a responsible party. For further particulars apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINISTS' TOOLS, &C.—The Machine Shop of the late A. M. Freeland is offered for sale, consisting of Tools, Patterns, Drawings and Machinery, with or without a Lease of the Building. Inquire of Mrs. A. M. FREELAND, Administratrix, 409 West Twenty-fourth street.

3 YEARS' LEASE AND FIXTURES OF LIQUOR STORE, on corner, a splendid place for business; located in the middle city. Inquire of NICHOLAS McKINLEY, or C. KOSS, corner of Fourth avenue and Eleventh street.

$6,000 WILL BUY A LADIES' SHOE MANUFACTURING Business of 4 years' standing, with Fixtures, Machinery, Stock and Good Will; reason for selling, the owner going to Europe. Address [illegible] one, box 14 of [illegible]

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## TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FACTORY TO LET—WITH STEAM ENGINE, boiler and elevator. Inquire at 132 Mercer street.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the following Lofts, &c.:— 44 W[illegible] street. 14 Bleecker street, 29 Bond street. [illegible] street, 25 West Fourth street. [illegible] street, [illegible] place. 4 [illegible] Twelfth street. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER EIGHTIETH STREET, a two story frame Building, 30x90 feet, in fine repair, together with four lots, to lease low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, at very low rent, in a fine location, [illegible] Broadway. Inquire in store.

A.—TO LEASE, THE THREE STORY BUILDING, NO. [illegible] Bleecker street, with [illegible] extension; admirably adapted for any manufacturing business requiring steam power. For particulars apply at the office of J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, 67 East Tenth street.

A. TO LET, SOME OF THE FINEST STORES ON the avenue, splendid show windows, gas fixtures and refrigerators; also warm and water closet; attainable only for first class business. JAMES FLITRETCH, 999 Sixth av.

A LARGE PROPERTY TO LEASE—ON SOUTH FIFTH avenue, for business purposes. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A CORNER STORE, 25X70, WITH OR WITHOUT HALF of Basement, in Bleecker street, to let very low; good locality for furniture, &c. Inquire at 92 Bleecker street.

A.—STEAM POWER, IN WHOLE OR PARTS OF Buildings; or Lofts, without power. Apply at 108 Cliff street.

A SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LEASE—WEST SIDE; elegant plate glass front; one of the very best blocks. Address EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY, box 165 Herald office.

A VERY SUITABLE PLACE FOR LIGHT MANUFACturing purposes, as hats, caps, furs, flowers, &c. to let; the three Lower Floors, basement, store and first story, each 100 feet deep, and well lighted, in 85 Mercer, near Spring street. For particulars inquire of E. KISS, owner, on premises.

BUSINESS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCE COMBINED.—To let, the new five story brick Building No. 61 East Twelfth street, adjoining the Broadway corner; the building is heated by steam, well ventilated and every loft and room presents a cheerful appearance. Particulars of Messrs. SCHUERTH & CO., 620 Broadway, or ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

DRUG STORE FOR RENT—A FIRST CLASS LOCAtion on Broad street, Newark. Apply to BASSETT, EDWARDS & CREDISTER, 812 Broad street, Newark.

FOR CABINET AND PIANO MANUFACTURERS.—TO let, the three upper Floors of the new five story factory building, 218 West Thirty-first street, with excellent light and the best accommodations; suitable especially for cabinet and piano makers. Inquire at the office of F. C. STOLLEY, in the building.

FINE LIGHT SECOND FLOOR, 25X60, TO LET, for patent medicines or other light business. Apply on premises, 65 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

RENT OR SALE—WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, near Broadway, premises 147 and 149, 50x¾ block; building in rear 50x25; front building 40x50. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, 50x100 feet, with steady power. JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

STEAM POWER AND FIVE SPLENDID FLOORS, 80X 90, to let, separately or together for a term of years, in the finest factory building in the city; steam elevator, steam heating and excellent light; rent moderate. Inquire 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, 50X50, 25X 50, and Basement, for manufacturing and mechanical purposes. Apply to GEORGE WALKER, 162 Centre street, corner Hester.

TO LET—FINE LARGE ROOMS, WITH POWER, FOR hazardous purposes, in the building corner of Bank and West streets. Apply on the premises to H. M. EMERSON or PEEK & ROGERT.

TO LET—STORE 95 BARCLAY STREET; MOST DESIRAble location for country produce business; possession immediately. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STORES and Lofts, 28x103 feet, over Jackson's grate warerooms, North Union square, second door east of Broadway, fronting on the Park, now occupied by the New York club; well fitted up, good light, elegant entrance and adapted for most any business or club purposes; also for architect rooms.

TO LET—ON SIXTH AVENUE, DESIRABLE STORES, with plate glass show windows, situated in the best business portion, small and large, with prices varying. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, 25X80, 39 West Fourth street, and building No. 5 Clinton place. Apply to G. GUENTAL, 39 West Fourth street, or WM. TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR OF 32 EAST Fourteenth street, three doors from University place; 80 feet deep; beautiful bow window; suitable for a pianoforte, millinery or fancy goods store. Inquire on the premises, or at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey street.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, 179 CANAL street, near Mott street; light and cheerful; low rent.

TO LET—A TWO AND FOUR STORY FACTORY BUILDing, corner Jay and John streets, Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, 50X80 EACH, WELL LIGHTED, for light manufacturing business, with Engine and Boiler, about one block from the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries; will be rented cheap. Apply to A. W. RICHARDS, 85 Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint.

TO LET, NEAR BROADWAY—STORE NO. 4 GREAT Jones street, with large, well lighted Room on first floor; steam power if required. Apply to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., 686 Broadway.

TO RENT OR LEASE—STORE AND DWELLING, 577 Sixth avenue; improvements for housekeeping in rear of store. Apply in physician's office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—THE TWO UPper Lofts of the fine building No. 810 Broadway; size 25x96; now occupied as a conservatory of music; also excellent location for a first class millinery or dressmaking establishment. Full particulars in the store, or of ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABlished Brewery and Malt House, near Fulton and Catharine ferries, Brooklyn. Apply to W. S. McILVAIN, No. 6 Pine street, Brooklyn.

TO LET A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH WATER front, on the corner of Jane street and Thirteenth avenue, containing about four city lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot of Horatio street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT store No. 2 Bond street; also the Lofts, which are well calculated for the silversmith or jewelry business. Apply to S. HOPE, 31 Bond street.

TO LET—A FIVE STORY AND BASEMENT REAR Building, for manufacturing purposes; well lighted; 159 and 162 Wooster street. CHARLES KLEIN.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A RECTIFYING House, with alcohol and French spirits stills; fixtures complete; a well is on the place, which furnishes water sufficient for the business. Apply at 77 Murray street.

TO LET—THE THREE LARGE LOFTS, 259 GREENwich street, corner of Jay; a valuable location for offices, manufacturing or other business purposes; light and cheerful; rent moderate. G. W. DORE, on the premises.

TO LEASE, Store 125 Maiden lane. Store 18 West street. R. C. EMBREE, 54 William street.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE EMPIRE City Foundry, established for 20 years; everything in working order for carrying on an extensive business; also Store on front, $50 per month. Apply on the premises, 425 West Thirteenth street.

TO LEASE—THE BEST CORNER ON WEST BROADway, for a term of years for improvement. For particulars apply to N. H. HAYES, 81 Cedar street, room 15.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LEASE, THE FOUR story Building No. 425 East Twenty[illegible] street, suitable for any kind of business. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

4 STORY BRICK BUILDING, 143 FEET DEEP, TO LET or lease cheap. Is now run as a soap factory; steam power. 429 West Sixteenth street.

5TH AVENUE, 164, WEST SIDE, NEAR TWENTY-SECond street. High and wide Basement Store to let, about 90 feet deep, nearly level with sidewalk, with cellar room.

861 BROADWAY, ABOVE SEVENTEENTH STREET—Store and Basement to let; splendid location for fine jewelry or fancy goods; large plate glass front; basement finished under sidewalk. Apply at JACKSON'S, 51 East Seventeenth street.

1,149 BROADWAY.—FLOORS TO LET FOR BUSIness purposes; long lease; immediate possession; up second flight of stairs. Inquire front office.

## DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

### Furnished.

A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY HIGH STOOP [illegible] Forty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, [illegible] furnished or unfurnished, [illegible] to others. WATERLOW & [illegible], 993 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth sts.

A VERY NEAT, NEWLY CARPETED, CLEAN THREE story high stoop House [illegible] furnished, on West [illegible] to a responsible party [illegible]. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON square and [illegible] place.—Thoroughly furnished [illegible] dwelling [illegible] in perfect order, all modern improvements, [illegible] for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE ON FIFTH av. [illegible] to private family [illegible] Madison [illegible]. WM. N. POOLEY & CO., 23 [illegible] square.

A [illegible] HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE, ON West Washington place [illegible] $2, [illegible] per month. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A LARGE [illegible] STOOP THREE STORY HOUSE [illegible] avenue, near Twenty-[illegible]. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A.—TO LET, FURNISHED, HIGH STOOP HOUSE IN WEST [illegible] street [illegible]. Apply [illegible] J. A. VAN BUSKIRK [illegible].

A.—IMPORTANT [illegible] [illegible]. WM. [illegible] street.

A LADY WHO HAS FURNITURE ENOUGH FOR the greater part of a House desires to let, or take board as part [illegible]. Address [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A HANDSOME BROWN STONE, FURNISHED, FIRE[illegible] a party of gentlemen [illegible] private family [illegible].

## DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

### Furnished.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT by JAMES R. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, 277 West Twenty-third street.

We have prepared new descriptive lists of all the Houses which may be examined by all proper applicants at our office. Parties having houses to rent or sell are solicited to enter full particulars upon our books.

West 22d st., 3 story, high stoop ........ $3,500
West 22d st., 3 story, high stoop ........ 2,100
West 42d st., 4 story, high stoop, brown stone ........ 4,000
West 23d st., 3 story, high stoop ........ 2,600
West 21st st., 3 story, high stoop, brown stone ........ 2,500
West 23d st., 4 story, high stoop, brown stone ........ 3,600
West 24th st., 4 story, English basement, brown stone ........ 4,500
West 23d st., 3½ story, high stoop ........ 2,400
West 47th st., 3 story, high stoop ........ 2,000
West 34th st., 4 story, wide English basement, with board ........
West Washington square (very choice) ........ 2,700

Full particulars of the above houses and many others on our books can be had at this office, with permits to see them. JAMES R. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—16 WEST TWENTYfourth street; possession immediately. Apply on the premises between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE four story high stoop Dwelling 95 St. Mark's place. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, 5th and Lexington avs, 14th, 24th, 37th, 38th, 45th, 46th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 54th, 56th and 61st sts. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES, IN DESIRABLE LOcations, above Twenty-third street; $150, $175, $200, $225, $250, $300, $350, $400, $450, $500, $600, $700, $100 per month. M. CANFIELD, 1,158 Broadway, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HOUSE, NICELY FURnished, for $150 per month, or would let the House, unfurnished, for $1,200, and sell the whole or part of the Furniture on very accommodating terms. Apply at 104 West Nineteenth street, after 11 o'clock.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FIRST CLASS brown stone House on Fifty-sixth street, between Lexington and Third avenues; all modern improvements; rent $2,500 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET—A LARGE THREE story high stoop House, on a three years' lease, because of owner's absence in Europe. The house is in perfect condition, very handsomely painted and completely and handsomely furnished. Rent $3,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

112 MADISON AVENUE.—FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, 20 rooms, finely furnished. Apply to WM. L. FROCH, 20 Fourth avenue.

136 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, WEST OF Broadway.—To let, three story high stoop House, handsomely furnished and in complete order throughout; mirrors, chandeliers and furniture modern and nearly new; to a small family only; rent $1,800. J. MATHEWS, 82 Nassau street, room 27.

### Unfurnished.

A.—TO LET, TWO NEW BROWN STONE HOUSES, in Charles street or Van Nest place; rent $1,650 each. Apply on the premises, 48 Charles street.

A.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN VARIOUS parts of the city; rents from $500 to $3,500. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A.—OWNERS HAVE PLACED ON MY BOOKS TO rent 85 Houses, in choice locations, many of them between Fourth and Seventh avenues, above Thirtieth street; some on Fifth avenue; also 11 furnished Houses, from $600 to $12,000; also some French Flats. Apply to JAMES FLITRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

A.—BARGAINS IN CHEAP RENTALS ON NEARLY every street and avenue in the city, unfurnished and furnished. Call and leave address. Will send permits for Houses to suit. Landlords will obtain good, prompt and desirable tenants by permitting me to offer their houses. B. FLANAGAN, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

A MODERN FOUR STORY BROWN STONE ENGLISH basement House, 218 West Thirty-eighth street; rent $1,800; will be put in order and leased if so wanted for a term of years. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A HOUSE ON TWENTY-SECOND STREET, LARGE three story high stoop, with immediate possession; good order; owner desires to lease for a term of years to a responsible party at $1,600; this house was recently occupied at $2,000 rent. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A VERY HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE MODERN brown stone English basement, on Twenty-second street, west side, in a delightful neighborhood. This house was put in elegant condition for owner's use, and is one of the best on our books of its class; rent $1,800. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, on West Twenty-second street, 23 feet wide, to be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, and to be put in order. Rent $2,600. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A HOUSE TO LET—THE THREE STORY DWELLing House No. 23 King street, between Varick and Macdougal; gas, water and all desirable conveniences throughout. Inquire in shop rear of No. 23. Also other Floors to let.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone, one of the row on Twenty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; a good neighborhood; the house has been occupied by a careful and good tenant, and is now in fine order; rent $2,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A VERY DESIRABLE, LARGE, THREE STORY high stoop brown stone on West Twenty-third street; parties going abroad. It is seldom that we offer a neater and more tidy house; rent $90 per month, including Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Kitchen Ware, &c.; early possession if desired. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third st.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE ON WEST TWENTY-FIRST street, near Seventh avenue; large (25 feet wide) three story high stoop brown stone; rent $2,500, to a responsible party only. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the splendid 25 foot four story and basement high stoop brown stone Dwelling 20 Second avenue, near Thirteenth street; suitable for fine boarding or club house; possession. FRIDENBERG, 482 Sixth avenue.

HOUSE TO LET—175 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR Eighth street; in perfect order; 10 rooms; rent reasonable. T. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison street, Agent.

HOUSE TO LET—50 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, BEtween Fifth and Sixth avenues; 25 feet front; four story brick. Apply to ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, 90 Broadway.

ON THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVEnue—A large House, with two rooms reserved, and Board for gentleman and wife; owner proposes to make reasonable arrangements with a good party. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET ON A TERM OF YEARS, THE ELEGANT House, 11 West Forty-ninth street, north side, near Fifth avenue, 25 feet front and 83 feet deep, including the extension. This mansion was built under the superintendence of Griffith Thomas, esq., for the owner's occupancy, and is in every respect first class; replete with every convenience. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., city.

TO LET—$200 BONUS FOR THREE STORY DWELling; gas fixtures, safe, &c.; desirable neighborhood; west side, near Fourteenth street; rent $800 per year. Address HOUSE, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

TO LET—ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, A THREE story brown stone Dwelling; rent $1,600; also one each on 50th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 58th, 6 th and 62d streets, from $1,000 to $1,800. FRANCIS CRANFORD, 936 Third av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A TWO STORY AND ATTIC House, in Crosby street, opposite Niblo's Garden. Inquire of M. FINN, 251 Broadway, room 1, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—140 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, $1,600; 255 West Thirty-second street, $1,250; new Cottages, 105th street, near Boulevard, $500. W. R. MORGAN, 12 East Washington place, 10 to 12 and 4 to 6.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brick House, 31x36, Fourth street, near Bowery; will be altered to suit tenant. Inquire of owner, 114 Seventh street.

TO LEASE—A THREE STORY HOUSE, WITH CARriage house and five lots, on Ninth avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets; 20 rooms; all modern improvements; in good order, suitable for a boarding house. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO RENT—A HIGH STOOP THREE STORY HOUSE, 21x50, with all modern improvements; 24 East Fiftieth street, near Fifth avenue; rent $2,400. Apply to owner, JOHN A. HADDEN, 45 West Twentieth street.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 713 Broadway, offers to lease:—The three story brick House 125 Waverley place, has all improvements, $1,900; Store and Apartments 123 Waverley place, $500; the large brick four story Building 46 Hudson street; also two fine furnished Houses, $250 and $300 per month.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT, by JAMES R. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, 277 West Twenty-third street.

We have prepared new descriptive lists of all the Houses, which may be examined by all proper applicants at our office. Parties having Houses to rent or sell are solicited to enter full particulars upon our books.

W. 21st st.—4 story high stoop brown stone ........ $2,500
W. 24th st.—4 story high stoop brown stone ........ 2,000
W. 20th st.—4 story, very wide French basement ........ 1,9[illegible]
W. 22d st.—3 story high stoop, brown stone ........ 2,000
W. 38th st., 4 story English basement ........ 1,300
W. 28th st., wide frame House, near 6th av. ........ 1,00[illegible]
W. 19th st., 3 story high stoop ........ 1,500
W. [illegible] st.—3 story wide English basement ........ 1,6[illegible]
[illegible] st.—4 story English basement ........ 1,700
W. [illegible] st.—3 story high stoop ........ 1,4[illegible]
[illegible] st.—3 story high stoop ........ 2,0[illegible]
W. 42d st.—3 story high stoop ........ 1,2[illegible]
W. 24th st.—3 story high stoop ........ 1,5[illegible]
E. [illegible] st.—3 story high stoop, furnished, each ........ 1,0[illegible]
W. [illegible] st.—3 story high stoop, with mirrors, &c. ........ 2,2[illegible]
W. [illegible] st.—4 story English basement ........ 1,600
W. [illegible] st.—3½ story high stoop ........ 1,0[illegible]
W. [illegible] st.—4 story brown stone English basement ........ 1,600
W. [illegible] st.—4 story brown stone high stoop, 25 ft. wide, or lease of three or five years ........ 2,000
No. [illegible] place, facing [illegible] square ........ 2,0[illegible]
W. [illegible] st.—[illegible] ........ 2,0[illegible]
W. [illegible] st.—4 story wide brown stone E. basement ........ 2,[illegible]
W. [illegible] st.—4 story brown stone high stoop ........ 2,000
W. [illegible] st.—4 story brown stone English basement ........ 1,800
W. [illegible] st.—4 story brown stone English basement ........ 1,500
W. [illegible] st.—3 story brick, high stoop, on lease ........ 1,6[illegible]
Park ave.—3 story high stoop ........ 1,000
W. 43d st.—3 story high stoop brown stone ........ 1,4[illegible]

Full particulars of above houses and of many others can be obtained by examining our descriptive lists, and permits to view them at request or terms.

JAMES R. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, 277 West Twenty-third street.

50 HOUSES TO LET FROM $750, $800, $900, $1,000, $1,100, $1,200, $1,300, $1,400, $1,500, $1,600, $[illegible], $2,000 and up to $3,500; furnished at $[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible] per month, and a number of others in good locations. Apply to FETTRETCH & RENSEN, 1,[illegible] Third avenue.

232 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A FOUR story English basement, to be leased for a term of years if wanted, and put in perfect order; also three more on the same block, which, [illegible] is pleasant and [illegible], rents $1,600 and [illegible]. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

## DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

### Unfurnished.

$1,000 RENT FOR HOUSE 114 BANK STREET, Ninth ward; 12 rooms; modern conveniences; good neighborhood; or for sale on terms to suit any purchaser. Address BENJAMIN T. MARTEN, 10 Wall street.

$4,500.—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, WEST FIFTYfourth street, beautifully finished, four story high stoop brown stone private Residence, 25x65, built for the owner's own occupation; also others at reduced rentals in the immediate vicinity of our office. PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

## FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH BEDroom adjoining, to let in private house, for $6 50 per week, with privilege of light housekeeping. Inquire at 341 West Thirty-third street.

FOUR ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, to a nice, quiet family; rent moderate; best reference given and required. 103 West Nineteenth street, one door west of Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED COMFORTABLY FOR HOUSEKEEPing—Second Floor, in private house 235 West Thirtysixth street; or would let a Room and Bedroom; bath and gas; terms moderate; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Room for gentlemen, without board, in the first class house 686 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, large or small, to gentlemen only, at 12 Washington Place.

ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR light housekeeping or two gentlemen; gas; house quiet; family small; no moving. 62 Barrow street, between Bleecker and Hudson.

TO LET.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, cheap; corner Washington place and Broadway. Inquire at 715 Broadway, room 10.

TO RENT—A SUIT OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms or single Rooms to gentlemen only, without board; references required. 20 West Seventeenth street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A GENTLEMAN, A large Parlor and extension Room; would make an excellent office for a physician or dentist; house is first class and well heated; unexceptionable references required. Inquire at 27 East 19th st., near 4th av.

THOSE WISHING FURNISHED APARTMENTS OR Floors for light housekeeping at a cheap rent, possession immediately, may apply to A. C. GREENLEAF, 451 and 453 Broadway.

1 COLLEGE PLACE, CORNER OF BARCLAY STREET, two blocks from the new Post office.—Furnished Rooms to let; terms $2 50 to $8 per week. Inquire second floor.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—BACK PARLOR, third floor, without board.

21 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—One large, elegant Room, with all conveniences, richly furnished, without board, to gentlemen; private family; house and location first class.

123 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished back Parlor on first floor to rent as a sleeping room to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; also front Bedroom on second floor; fire, gas, hot and cold water in either room; family private.

211 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, TO gentlemen, without board, nicely furnished Rooms, large and small, convenient to restaurants.

237 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A SMALL private family, having a whole new house, will let a large furnished Room, with fire, gas, bath, hot and cold water, for one or two gentlemen; also a small Room; terms reasonable.

## UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AN UNFURNISHED SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR, newly fitted, for light housekeeping; rent $35 and $15 a month; in private house 518 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

A.—TO LET, THREE LARGE ROOMS AND ONE small, with all modern improvements, in the brown stone house 231 West Forty-eighth street.

A.—UPPER PART OF A DESIRABLE HOUSE; FIVE rooms, bath room, laundry; pleasant neighborhood; rent low to a good tenant; possession May 1. Apply at 256 West Eleventh street.

HANDSOME FLOOR, 56 GREENWICH AVENUE, NOW empty; two parlors, three bedrooms, kitchen and water closet; gas and fixtures in all rooms; Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen, 45 Perry street. Inquire at 12 Perry street.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR, OR both, consisting of ten rooms, with all modern improvements, in an elegant brown stone house, 235 East Fourteenth street, between Second and Third avenues; reference exchanged.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, THE ELEGANT SECOND Floor, in the double house No. 2 Neilson place. To be seen from 2 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS, ON FIRST floor, together with Basement Floor, 109 West Twentieth street.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS, A WHOLE HOUSE ON one floor, 20x83, at 361 Third avenue.

TO LET—TO AN AMERICAN FAMILY, FIRST AND Second Floors of house 207 West Twentieth street, in good order, from 1st of May. Inquire after 10 o'clock. C. ROSS.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, FOR $40 A MONTH, front and back Parlor, pantries, one Room on the second floor and back Kitchen, with all improvements; possession at any time. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, 353 West Thirty-sixth street, near Ninth avenue.

$80 PER MONTH FOR LOWER PART OF FOUR story high stoop brick house, with Third Floor, 9 rooms in all; has all the modern improvements. 3 6 West Thirty-sixth street. AMZI L. CARP.

755 SIXTH AVENUE, CORNER FORTY-THIRD street.—After Portion of the Upper Part to rent for business or to a private family; fine location.

## EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

| FROM GLASGOW. | | FROM NEW YORK. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Saturday, Feb. 17 | BRITANNIA | Saturday, March 9 |
| Saturday, Feb. 24 | AUSTRALIA | Saturday, March 16 |
| Saturday, March 2 | EUROPA | Saturday, March 23 |
| Saturday, March 9 | ANGLIA | Saturday, March 30 |

And an extra steamer of the line every Wednesday, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:—
WASHINGTON, Roussan ........ Saturday, March 9
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont ........ Saturday, March 23
PEREIRE, Danre ........ Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie ........ Saturday, April 20

Price of passage in gold (including wine):—
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin ........ $125 | Second cabin ........ $75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WISCONSIN, Freeman ........ March 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Forsyth ........ March 13, at 8½ A. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
FRANCE, Thomson ........ Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, Thompson ........ Saturday, March 23, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg ........ Saturday, March at 30, 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC.
5,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC, March 23, at 4:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC, March 23, at [illegible] A. M.
BALTIC, April 6, at 4:30 P. M.
CELTIC, April 13, at 9 A. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates. Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
[illegible] granted at lowest rates.
[illegible] ward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BROOKLYN ........ Thursday, March 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ........ Saturday, March 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL ........ Thursday, March 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK ........ Saturday, March 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK ........ Thursday, March 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ........ Saturday, March 23, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Cabin | $[illegible] | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | [illegible] | To London | 35 |
| To Paris | [illegible] | To Paris | 38 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

## EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| From New York. | From Boston. |
| --- | --- |
| CALABRIA ..... Wed'y, March 6 | PALMYRA ..... Sat'y, March 2 |
| CHINA ..... Wed'y, March 13 | SIBERIA ..... Sat'day, March 9 |
| ABYSSINIA ..... Wed'y, M'ch 20 | PARTHIA ..... Sat'y, March 16 |
| CUBA ..... Wednsday, March 27 | BATAVIA ..... Sat'y, March 23 |
| ALGERIA ..... Wedn'y, April 3 | SAMARIA ..... Satur'y, March 30 |
| And every following Wednesday and Saturday. | And every following Saturday. |

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris ........ $15, gold, additional.
Return Tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage ........ $30, currency.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S Iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain N. Trautmann, will sail on Thursday, March 7, 1872, at — P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, 120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail March 14, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship BREMEN, Captain W. Willigerod, will sail on Thursday, March 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by
Steamship HANSA, Captain E. Brickenstein, on Saturday, March 9.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin ........ $120
Second cabin ........ 72
Steerage ........ 30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passages from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, 857 BROADway, corner Franklin street; also Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING, Passport Agent and Notary Public. Always in.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers st.

## COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The steamship CITY OF HOUSTON, Captain Pennington, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, March 9.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. B. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASSEE, TAMPA AND ST. AUGUSTINE,
and all points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroads, landing on the St. John, Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamship ASHLAND,
sails Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M., from pier 29 North River; insurance ¾ per cent. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain T. S. Curtis (via Nassau), March 7
CRESCENT CITY, Captain E. Van Sice ........ March 14
MISSOURI, Captain T. H. Morton (via Nassau) ..... March 21
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only), Wednesday, March 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman ........ Saturday, March 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only) ........ Tuesday, April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ........ Friday, April 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain S. Whitman, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 30 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, March 9.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 39 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line,
The steamship EQUATOR,
Captain Pendleton,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, March 6.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
Insurance guaranteed.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAM., SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
March 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Captain —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 13.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ISAAC BELL, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, March 5, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

## NEWSPAPERS.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW YORK Herald, from January 1, 1868, to this date, clean and in good order. Address H. C. F., box 140 Herald office.

## MUSICAL.

A CARD.
The New York Conservatory of Music
has removed from Broadway to
No. 5 East Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue,
next door to Delmonico's.

A FIRST CLASS SOPRANO, POSSESSING A POWERful voice, and who has studied in Europe with the most eminent teachers, desires an engagement in a church choir. Address MISS A. R., box 4,288 Post office.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF LADIES, WITH GOOD voices and moderate musical ability, can receive partially free instructions from a professor of a musical institute. Address CAMILO, box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER, highly recommended, for piano and singing, also for the French, German and English languages, address MUSICIAN, box 112 Herald office.

MUSICAL.—A DISTINGUISHED CONCERT PIANIST wishes three or four pupils who would like to study with a fine performer, and to whom advertiser's utmost attention will be given; terms $60 per quarter in advance; highest reference given. Address PIANIST, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

WANTED—AN APPOINTMENT AS ORGANIST AND choir master, or precentor; a good tenor voice; first class testimonials and certificate. Apply to MUSICUS, care of Mr. P. Mara, 694 Washington st., New York.

## PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at S. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, 4th Fourth avenue.

A ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, OVERstrung bass, carved legs, and all improvements; used a short time; good as new; a bargain.
PEEK & SON, 127 Bleecker street.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR $90 A PIANO IN PERfect order; Schubert maker; modern style, sweet tone, including Stool. Call at 28 Third street, near the Bowery.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND SQUARE ROSEWOOD 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, double round corner, in use 8 months; cost $900, for $275. Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Curtains, Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture, for less than half cost. Private residence 243 West Forty-second st., near Seventh av.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, grand scale; 4 round cornered, carved legs and case; full iron plate; all made to order; best city makers; cost $800, for $250; Stool, Cover, Music Cabinet. Call at private residence 126 West 23d street, near 6th avenue. N. B. Also elegant Household Furniture and Carpets in lots to suit purchasers.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order [illegible], fully guaranteed, used 3 months, cost $900, for $[illegible]; also Drawing Room Furniture, Flagstone, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Dining Furniture, Glassware, &c. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 56 West 14th st., near 5th av.

AT SCHROEDER'S AMERICAN CONSERVATORY pianos, room 2½ Fourth avenue, the very best Pianos are for sale on easy payments and for cash, at reasonable prices. Pianos for hire.

A CHICKERING PIANO, ONLY $125. A SEVEN OCtave rosewood [illegible] overstrung bass, carved legs, every improvement; great bargain if [illegible]. [illegible], 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND second hand [illegible] makes, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway. [illegible]

PIANOS TO RENT—RENT APPLIED TO PURCHASE [illegible]. Pianos sold on monthly instalments.
WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway, New York;
Branch, 39 Union square.

ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, $200, SUPERB double round, having overstrung bass, carved legs, agraffe, &c., seven octave; great sacrifice.
JAMES GORDON, 136 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

$85. A BARGAIN ROSEWOOD PIANO, POWERful tone, must be sold. Inquire at 526 Houston street, between Greene and [illegible] [illegible].

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON TO-NIGHT. MIGNON.
The thirty-second subscription night of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce the FAREWELL APPEARANCES
(prior to departure for Europe) of
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON,
commencing
this (MONDAY) EVENING, MARCH 4, at 8 o'clock;
MIGNON.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON ........ as ........ MIGNON
Mlles. M. L. Duval, Ferretti, M. Capoul, M. Jamet, &c.
MAX MARETZEK ........ Musical Director and Conductor.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6, IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, MARTHA.
SATURDAY, 9th—Grand Nilsson Matinee, FAUST.
MONDAY, 11th—Thirty-fifth subscription night.
General admission, $2.
Reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location. Family Circle, $1; reserved seats in do., 50 cents extra. Ticket offices—The Academy, also 701 and 114 Broadway. Steinway pianos used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST WEEK (BUT ONE) OF

DIVORCE!!

THE GREAT SOCIETY SENSATION!

ACTED FOR SEVEN MONTHS!

LAST MATINEE
BUT ONE.

SATURDAY NEXT, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
West Twenty-fourth street, near to Broadway. Curtain rises at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager ........ MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.

LAST WEEK (but one) of DIVORCE.

LAST MATINEE
but one
SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

CHARACTERS by Miss Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Kate Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Mary Cary, Nellie Mortimer, Kate Claxton, Roberta Norwood, Ida Vernon, Louise Valmer, Cate Firmin, Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. J. Lemoyne, W. W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, George Devere, Chapman, Burnett, Beekman and Godfrey.
The 29th and POSITIVELY THE LAST performance of "DIVORCE" will take place Monday evening, March 18.

Monday, March 11, BENEFIT of Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

Wednesday, March 13, BENEFIT of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.

Shortly will be produced for brilliant and brief revival—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, FERNANDE, WIVES AS THEY WERE, PROVOKED HUSBAND, LONDON ASSURANCE and FROU-FROU.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.
The latest and most Extraordinary Parisian Sensation.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX.
Scenery gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources; costumes of the different nations varied and magnificent,
ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. C. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS and the SISTERS FRANSECHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA.
BOX BOOK OPEN
for a
THIRD VETERAN MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 9,
AT 1½ P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH ........ Manager
THIRD WEEK OF BUFFALO BILL
60,000
people having endorsed, together with the press, BUFFALO BILL as the greatest success of the season of 1872, the sensations and effects surpassing anything ever attempted on any stage.
BUFFALO BILL,
from the story published in the
New York Weekly, by NED BUNTLINE,
and dramatized by
FRED. T. MAEDER, ESQ.
WILL BE PLAYED EVERY NIGHT
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
J. B. STUDLEY ........ as ........ BUFFALO BILL
J. B. STUDLEY ........ as ........ BUFFALO BILL
Act 1—In Kansas—The Happy Home Period, 1861.
Act 2—Old Jake McKandless—Among the Cheyennes.
Act 3—St. Louis—The Time of War.
Act 5—The Indian Treachery.
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE BLIND MINE.

EXTRA NOTICE.—NED BUNTLINE will deliver THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, a SENSATIONAL TEMPERANCE LECTURE at the THEATRE. Admission 50c. and 25c. Subject, "Footprints in the City."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager ........ R. W. BUTLER.
INCREASED ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.
All the Immense Company in New Sensations.
VALENTINE VOX RESUSCITATED BY
E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS,
in his original entertainment entitled
ANECDOTES AND ADVENTURES OF THE FUNNY FOLKS.
The American Star Comique, GUS WILLIAMS.
THE GRAND WALHALLA PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN OF GOLD AND SILVER WATERS.
THE LAURIE TROUPE AND GRAND BALLET.
Mr. Add Ryman's amusing sketch entitled
TWEEDLEDUM TWITTERS.
A new musical extravaganza entitled
THE PIRATES OF BARNEGAT,
cast with the entire strength of the company.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
Seats secured in advance.
Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
LAST NIGHTS OF JULIUS CÆSAR,
and last nights of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will assume, for the first time in New York, the role of
CASSIUS.
MR. WILLIAM CRESWICK
will make his reappearance this season as
BRUTUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS ........ as ........ MARC ANTONY.
Mr. D. W. WALLER ........ as ........ JULIUS CÆSAR.
Miss BELLA PATEMAN ........ as ........ PORTIA.
TWELFTH JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre, also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE LONGEST RUN OF THE SEASON.

225TH TIME OF G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY, AND

THE END NOT YET.

FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX!
FOX! FOX!
FOX! 225D TIME OF G. L. FOX FOX!
FOX! AS HUMPTY DUMPTY!!! FOX!
FOX! FOX!
FOX! [illegible] FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX!

How is this? TIME 225! TIME 225!! How is this?

FAMOUS ATTRACTIONS! GORGEOUS SPLENDORS!

MATCHLESS BEAUTIES!

MARTENS! MARTENS! MARTENS! MARTENS!
MARTENS! MARTENS!
MARTENS! 25TH TIME OF THE MARTENS!
MARTENS! CAT DUET! MARTENS!
MARTENS! MARTENS!
MARTENS! MARTENS! MARTENS! MARTENS!

How is this? HUMPTY DUMPTY STILL AHEAD! How is this?

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER GIVEN! TIME

AND THE PUBLIC ENDORSE IT!

WILSON! WILSON! WILSON! WILSON! WILSON!
WILSON! WILSON!
WILSON! 65TH TIME OF THE GRACEFUL WILSON!
WILSON! TRIPLE PARTERRE! WILSON!
WILSON! WILSON!
WILSON! WILSON! WILSON! WILSON! WILSON!

** Second week of KENNOCK AND SMITH, CHAMPION SKATERS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, AT 2.

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
THE DRAMATIC SUCCESS OF NEW YORK.

| MARRIAGE, the new Society Play. | Opinions of the press. "'Marriage' is an effective drama, conveying bold lessons in society, of society, could only be provided to profit by them."—Herald. | MARRIAGE, with Miss GRISWOLD in her charming impersonation of Mrs. BROOKS, |
| --- | --- | --- |
| MARRIAGE, | "The moral of 'Marriage' is a high one, illuminating the lessons that words of character, manners, refined and sincere love are the only safeguards of the institution."—Home Journal. | and Mr. MACKAYE as COL. GRAT, |
| every night at 8 P. M., | "The special moral taught by 'Marriage' is the sanctity of the marital bond."—Leader. | supported by the entire Company. |
| and every Saturday Matinee at 2 o'clock. | "The moral to be deduced from 'Marriage' is excellent. The play teaches that happiness can only come from constancy and fidelity to the marriage vow."—Commercial Advertiser. | Last weeks of the successful play entitled MARRIAGE. |
| New Scenery and complete Appointments with a Private Cast. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 P. M. | | Seats secured two weeks in advance. |

STEINWAY HALL—MONDAY.
Dr. DAMROSCH & WENZEL'S SEVENTH
FOURTH SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4,
assisted by Mr. W. H. BAIRD, Baritone;
Messrs. MATZKA, BOEWEST and BERGNER.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets. Every one should visit this wonderful museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those unable to visit can obtain these important lectures and have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1872.
Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER take pleasure in announcing the reappearance of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
(after an absence of six years)
supported by her
LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY,
and Mr. MARK SMITH,
who will appear for the first time at this theatre in John Brougham's celebrated burlesque, entitled
LA BELLE SAVAGE,
as performed by Mrs. John Wood over 250 nights at the St. James Theatre, London.
H.R.H. PRINCESS POCAHONTAS ........ Mrs. JOHN WOOD
KEOSASCANRE ........ HARRY COX
POOTCHEET ........ Miss EMILY WESTON
DIMUNDI ........ Miss ANNIE TYSON
DAHLINDUCK ........ Miss O. HODSON
OPJEWEL ........ Miss HATTIE PIERCE
LUVLICKETA ........ Miss ELLA PRINCE
OSOCHARMIN ........ Miss LAURA WILDER
LITELPERTE ........ Miss LILLIE HALL
H.I.M. KING POWHATAN ........ Mr. MARK SMITH
COUNT ROLFE ........ Mr. A. W. YOUNG
CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH ........ Mr. G. W. ANSON
LIEUT. THOMAS BROWN ........ Mr. H. D. RILEY
OPODILDOC ........ Mr. JULIAN CROSS
MUCMUDO ........ Mr. CLINTON WRIGHT
QUASHALJAW ........ Mr. W. D. VAN BRUNT
GLASOGROG ........ Mr. H. P. WHITELOCK
JINGOGO ........ Mr. GEO. SANDFORD
SCENERY ALL NEW by Mr. HEISTER.
Previous to the burlesque the farce of
A MODEL OF A WIFE.
PIGMALION BONNEFOI ........ Mr. A. W. YOUNG
TOM ........ Miss JENNY LEE
Box office open six days in advance.

34TH STREET THEATRE, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.
GREAT ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.
MATINEES TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. | LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT FRIDAY.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF LEW BATTLER,
JIMMY QUEEN AND CHARLES CLARK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF CONCHITTA KONZATTI,
Josephine Waller, Allie Drayton and the great Star Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
MONDAY, March 4.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Production of the entirely new burlesque extravaganza entitled
LUNA; or THE NAUGHTY BOY WHO
CRIED FOR THE MOON,
in which the following superior talent will appear:—
PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT, ROBBIN HOWARD, A. H. Sheldon, Harry Stewart, C. Sturgis, A. J. De Bonay, Theresa Wood, Alice Atherton, Nellie Lewis, Jennie Arnot.
Preceded by the beautiful comedy, in 2 acts, entitled
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
T. W. KEENE, J. J. WALLACE, A. H. SHELDON,
Gussie De Forrest, Nellie Lewis, Alice Atherton, W. J. Fleming, Harry Stewart and Eddie Coyle will appear.
MONDAY, MARCH 4, both AFTERNOON and EVENING,
first appearance of P. T. BARNUM'S
latest importation and greatest curiosity, the
FIJIAN CANNIBALS
(FOUR IN NUMBER),
THREE MALES AND ONE FEMALE.
They will appear both afternoon and evening in
THE LECTURE ROOM
in many of their terrific songs and war dances.
On Monday, March 4, Mr. P. T. BARNUM will personally address the audience and introduce the Cannibals at 2 and 8 o'clock P. M.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
EVERY DAY (but Saturday) AT 2,
The exciting drama of WOMEN OF THE WORLD,
with a superior cast of characters, together with
BARNUM'S "FIJIAN CANNIBALS."

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART ........ Manager
ANOTHER IMMENSE BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
ALL THE MAMMOTH STAR TROUPE RETAINED.
Second week of the Queens of Burlesque,
MISS SOPHIE WORRELL
and
MISS IRENE WORRELL.
Third week of
MISS JENNIE WORRELL.
The great burlesque,
I—X—I—O—N,
I X I O N I X I O N I X I O N
All the Company in the Cast.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
HUNGRY MANAGERS are informed that "PROMISED and FIFTY DOLLARS" extra is no inducement to the beautiful
WORRELL SISTERS,
as they ARE ENGAGED at the THEATRE COMIQUE for an INDEFINITE PERIOD. Ain't we sorry! Come and see me. You might make terms.

STEINWAY HALL—WEDNESDAY.
Miss ANNA MEHLIG
will give the first of her three
MATINEE PIANOFORTE RECITALS
on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6,
when the programme will be selected from Beethoven, Bach, Schumann, Henselt, Schubert and Liszt.
SECOND RECITAL, March 13; THIRD, March 18.
Subscription tickets for the series, $3; single admissions, $1 50, can be obtained at Schuberth's, Schirmer's, Ditson's, Jorden & Martens's and W. A. Pond's music stores, Broadway; the Theatre Ticket office, 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL CONCERT SEASON EVER witnessed.
THIS EVENING,
FIFTY-EIGHTH GRAND CONCERT
of the world renowned
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA,
at the
PAVILION, PAVILION,
688 Broadway, 688
between Great Jones and Fourth streets.
Admission 25 cents. PAUL FALK.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ........ Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SECOND WEEK AND SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR FAIRY ROMANCE OF
CINDERELLA,
which is made conspicuously charming by
SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
This fascinating pageant will be given after
THE BRILLIANT CIRCUS PERFORMANCES
BY THE LEADING ARTISTS OF
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
Received nightly with shouts of applause.
Exquisite vocal and instrumental music.
COMIC SONGS AND DANCES.
GLORIOUS FUN.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS
ACTING IN THE COUNTRY.
THE MILLERS.
THE WEST POINT HAZERS.
THE QUARTET JIG.
Seats secured six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
By reason of the report of our stage manager that he will necessarily require the immediate free use of the stage for the proper production of the great spectacle, "Lalla Rookh," by Monday evening, the 11th of March, there will be no theatrical performance now until that date. A satisfactory arrangement has been made with the Mulder-Fabbri company.
JOHN F. COLE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
MONDAY, MARCH 4,
Watts Phillips' Great Emotional Play, in four acts, called
MAUD'S PERIL.
MAUD CHALLONER ........ Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
supported by the entire strength of the company.
SATURDAY, MARCH 9, LADIES' MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Mr. F. B. CONWAY will soon reappear.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF

| | |
| --- | --- |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Dan Bryant, |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | J. W. McAndrews, |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | W. H. Brockway, J. A. Barney, |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Wm. H. Rice, |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Morrisey and Emerson, |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | D'Alberte Stanley. |

EVERY EVENING at 8 and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
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# THE SWAMP ANGELS.

## Among the Lowerys, the Outlaw Terrors of North Carolina.

## Tuscarora, Senegal and Caucasian Blood Mingling in Their Veins.

## HISTORY OF THEIR CAMPAIGN

## The Mongrel Rob Roys Rout the Militia, the Volunteers and the Regular Army in a Five Weeks' War.

## A BLOODY NINE YEARS' RECORD.

## Sixteen Murders, Three Hundred Robberies, and Not a Man Lost to the Band.

## FIVE MEN TO A MILLION.

## Hopeless Condition of Affairs---The Old North State Dismayed and Baffled.

## THE BANDITS.

## Graphic Pen Picture of Henry Berry Lowery, the Outlaw Chief.

## Portraits of "Boss" Strong, Steve Lowery, Andrew Strong and Tom Lowery.

## THE RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE GANG.

## Interview with Calvin Oxendine, the Scuffletown Murderer.

SHOE HEEL, N. C., Feb. 27, 1872.

The bandit of North Carolina, Henry Berry Lowery, standing in perfect disdain of the authorities of the State, as well as of the federal troops, it was deemed necessary to send a HERALD correspondent to study the situation.

TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

I left Washington city Thursday night and reported myself next day at noon in the office of Governor Walker, of Virginia.

The handsomest man in the South was seated at a table, signing bills, in the old Confederate Supreme Court room. His beautiful, grayish black mustache, healthy gray hair, clear skin and smiling expression, every inch a good lieutenant in the oldest of our shires, grew sorcerer as he said:—

"Lowery? Why a captain of the Virginia militia applied to me yesterday to obtain permission for himself and forty men to hunt that fellow in the swamps of North Carolina. Lowery must be a good deal of a character."

As I looked over the files of the Richmond newspapers, and their intimate exchanges of the tobacco, rice and tar region, I found the question of the day to be—Lowery. He was at once the Nat Turner, the Osceola and the Rob Roy MacGregor of the South. With mingled ardor and anxiety, desire and trepidation, I pushed on by the Weldon road to Wilmington, the largest town of the State, where Lowery had once been confined in prison. There was there but a single question—Lowery. The Wilmington papers called the Robeson county people cowards for not cleaning him out. The Robeson county paper hurled back the insinuation, but hurled nothing else at Lowery. The State government got its share of the blame, and the State Adjutant General replied in a card that the militia and volunteers had no pluck on the occasion when he had tried them. Five men had mastered a Commonwealth.

THE SCARE ON THE ROAD.

An instance of the deep sense of apprehension created by these bandits in all Southeastern Carolina is afforded by a dream which Colonel W. H. Barnard, editor of the Wilmington Star, related to me. The Colonel's paper is eighty miles from the scene of outlawry:—

"I dreamed the other night," said he, "that I was riding up the Rutherford Railroad, and came to Moss Neck station, where the outlaws frequently appear. I thought a yellow fellow, Indian-looking, came to the car door and said, 'Everybody can pass but Barnard. I want him.' This was Henry Berry Lowery. Then I dreamed that they took me into some kind of torture place, and poked guns at me and tantalized me."

The newspapers were, however, making political capital out of the Lowery gang, instead of calling upon an honorable and united State sentiment to suppress the scandal. The democratic papers cried, "Black Ku Klux," and the republican papers retorted by asking where was the valor of the white Ku Klux, who could flog a thousand peaceful men, but dared not meet five outlaws in arms.

"The democrats," said one Robeson county man, in my room, "as soon as they upset the republicans in Robeson county started in to annihilate Scuffletown and its vote by terror. They have been beaten in it. That chap Lowery has made them a laughing stock. He ought to be killed, but they skulk out of his reach."

CRIME WITHOUT A COMPASS.

Mayor Martin, of Wilmington, President of the Rutherford Railway, which passes through Scuffletown and the land of the outlaws, relates an incident, pitiful at least to Northern ears, of the ignorance of these robbers, and the hopeless fight they are making within the limits of all that is available to them. Adjutant General Gorham who directed the late ignominious campaign against the Lowery band—where by current reports, the main victories gained were over the mulatto women, the soldiers driving the husbands forth to insult and debauch their wives—said that Henry Berry Lowery, when asked to withdraw from the State, replied:—

"Robeson county is the only land I know. I can hardly read and do not know where to go if I leave these woods and swamps, where I was raised. If I can get safe conduct and pardon I will go anywhere. I will join the United States army and fight the Indians. But these people will not let me leave alive and I do not mean to enter any jail again. I will never give up my gun."

Mayor Martin's solution of the difficulty is for the United States to declare martial law over the whole Congressional district in which Robeson county stands, and make a systematic search with regular troops for these outlaws. He says that when they first took to their excursions they were comparatively sober, but of late have taken to drinking, and about four weeks ago they all, except their leader, got drunk at Ed. Smith's store, Moss Neck, and lay there all night. "Whiskey," said Mayor Martin, "will reduce them in time, but they are very careful whose liquor they drink in these days. Henry Berry Lowery left his flask hanging on a fence a few weeks ago and when he returned to get it he made everybody at the station drink with him."

TO LUMBERTON.

Early in the morning, Monday, February 26, I took the train for Lumberton, and from the forward car to the tail the freight was Lowery. In the second class carriage, escorted by the two sheriffs, MacMillan and Brown, of Robeson county, was Pop Oxendine—the previous said to be his literal name—brother of Henderson Oxendine, the only one of the outlaws who was ever brought to trial and hanged. He was chained to a [illegible] army soldier, who had recently murdered a negro at Scuffletown, and he was a remarkable looking mulatto, with a yellowish olive skin, good features, and a handsome, appealing, unreliable, uninterpretable pair of black eyes. So good looking a mulatto man with such a complexion I had not seen. Like the rest, he had the Tuscarora Indian blood in him with the duplicity of the mixed races where the white blood predominates. He was ironed fast to the seat and looked at me with a look inquisitive, pitiful, evasive and ingenious by turns. If I should describe the man by the word nearest my idea I should call him a nicely-cut Indian gypsy.

The people on the way were extensively inquisitive, [illegible] whether to know about Lowery and [illegible] to encounter him. The latest and often very thrilling [illegible] narrations were [illegible] to me, and every [illegible] to assist me to form [illegible] as to the character of the band.

Colonel S. L. Fremont, General Superintendent of the Rutherford Railway, will permit no passenger carrying arms for the purpose of shooting Lowery to ride on his trains, as he fears that such permission will endanger the safety of the railway. Lowery could [illegible] train [illegible] almost any day, but he seems to hold a superstitious respect for the United States mails.

A few months ago a man by the name of Marsden announced that he meant to travel up and down the road as a detective and kill Lowery on sight. To put him to the test Lowery and all the band appeared with shotguns at Moss Neck station, and stood at a respectable yet furtive "present arms," while the braggart, forsooth, crawled under the car seats. Lowery offered $100 reward to anybody who would tell him whether Linden or Marsden was on the train, as he meant to follow the fellow up the road, but he would not cross the platform himself. The conductor and engineers say that there is perfect safety on the trains, although none know when the outlaw leader may take offence against the company or its officers.

LUMBERTON IN COURT WEEK.

The Rutherford Railway traverses the counties of the southern tier of North Carolina, passing few towns of magnitude, but built generally through the pitch pine woods, whose white boles stripped a few feet from the ground and notched to provoke the flow of the sap and to catch it resemble the interminable tombstones of a woodland burial ground. Swamps intersect the woods, and the resinous-looking waters of many creeks and canals alternate with deserted rice fields, the skeletons of old turpentine distilleries, the stubble of ragged cotton plantations, some occasional weather-blackened shanties, and now and then a sawmill or a pile of newly hewn timber. Flat, humid, almost uninhabited, is the traveler's first impression of the country. But there is a speck of light and life at Abbottsville, the home of ex-United States Senator Abbott, who has built up the "Cape Fear Building Company," to supply ready made houses to the people of his adopted State, and whose private residence, of yellow frame, is next to the large mill and branch railway of the enterprise.

After five hours' ride we came to the weather-blackened, unpainted town of Lumberton, on the flowing Lumber River, a branch of the Pedee.

Lumberton is the seat of Robeson county, the stamping ground of Lowery's band. With one exception—and that disputable as the act of the band—no murder has been committed by the Lowerys beyond the lines of this county. It contains, by the census of 1870, 3,042 men above the age of twenty-one. By the census of 1860, the last preceding census available at this point of view, it contained 679 whites unable to read, and had at that time 1,171 free negroes, or more than even the populous county in which Wilmington stands, and quintuple the free negro population of the adjacent counties. Scuffletown, a few miles distant from Lumberton, was one of the largest free negro settlements in the United States before the war against slavery, and it was, besides, an almost immemorial free negro settlement. This being Court week, the town of Lumberton was full of Scuffletowners, and I saw and talked with Sinclair Lowery and Patrick Lowery, elder brothers of the outlaws, and also with "Dick" Oxendine, who married the only sister of Henry Berry Lowery, and who keeps a barroom in the Court House village. Besides, I visited the scene of the latest exploits of the Lowerys, the capture of the most valuable safe in the town, as well as the county official safe which they contemptuously rejected on the road. I also visited the jail where Henderson Oxendine's gallows stood, and the court room, where a noisy crier made proclamation from the open window, and the garrulous Judge Clarke was delivering a charge upon the enormities of these bandits, crying meantime into his pocket handkerchief. Besides, I talked with a great number of the leading citizens, who, to a man, were of Scotch descent, and at noon next day, resuming the train, I visited Scuffletown and slept with courteous entertainers at Shoe Heel, in the heart of the pine forest.

The incidents of these excursions will appear hereafter. Let me now address myself to describing the outlaws.

DESCRIPTION OF HENRY BERRY LOWERY.

Henry Berry Lowery, the leader of the most formidable band of outlaws, considering the smallness of its numbers that has been known in this country, is of mixed Tuscarora, mulatto and white blood, twenty six years of age, five feet nine inches high and weighing about 150 pounds. He has straight black hair, like an Indian, a dark goatee, and a beard graceful in shape, but too thin to look very black. His face slopes from the cheek bones to the tip of his goatee so as to give him the Southern American contour of physiognomy, but it is lighted with eyes of a different color—eyes of a grayish hazel—at times appearing light blue, with a drop of brown in them, but in agitation dilating, darkening, and, although never quite losing the appearance of a smile, yet in action it is a smile of devilish nature. His forehead is good and his face and expression refined—remarkably so, considering his mixed race, want of education and long career of lawlessness. A scar of crescent shape and black color lies in the skin below his left eye, said to have been made by an iron pot falling upon him when a child. His voice is sweet and pleasant, and in his manner there is nothing self-important or swaggering. He is not talkative, listens quietly, and searches out whoever is speaking to him like a man illiterate in all books save the two great books of nature, and human nature above all. The color of his skin is of a whitish yellow sort, with an admixture of copper—such a skin as, for the nature of its components, is in color indescribable, there being no negro blood in it except that of a far remote generation of mulatto, and the Indian still apparent. It is enough to say of this skin that it seems to suffer little change by heat or cold, exposure or sickness, good housing or wild weather. The very relatives of white men killed by Henry Berry Lowery admitted to me that "He is one of the handsomest mulattoes you ever saw."

LOWERY PHYSICALLY.

To match this face the outlaw's body is of mixed strength and beauty. It is well knit, wiry, straight in the shoulders and limbs, without a physical flaw in it, and as one said to me who had known him well since childhood, "He is like a trap; he is elastic all over." He has feet which would be noticeable anywhere, pointed and with arching instep, so that he can wear a very shapely boot, and his extremities, like his features, indicate nothing of the negro. A good chest, long bones, suppleness, proportion make his walk and form pleasing to see. He is negligent about his dress, but his clothes become him and I never disparage him. People have told me that he wore fine clothes, but, when questioned to the point of re-examination, admitted that he had nothing on but a woollen blouse and trousers and a black wide-brimmed, stiff woollen hat.

HIS ARMS.

To see this trim youth as he appears whenever seen on the highroads or the pines forest bypath, or as often at the railway stations of Moss Neck, Eureka, Buie's Store or Red Banks, is to see young Mars bearing about an arsenal. His equipment might appear preposterous if we do not consider the peculiar circumstances of his warfare—outlawed by the State of North Carolina, without a reliable base of supplies, and compelled to carry arms and charges in them enough to encounter a large body of men or stand a long campaign. A belt around his waist accommodates five six barrelled revolvers—long shooters. From this belt a shoulder strap passes up and supports behind, slinging fashion, a Spencer rifle, which carries eight cartridges, and it is now generally alleged that he has replaced this with a Henry rifle, carrying double the former number of cartridges, while successively, man after man of the band by some mysterious agency becomes possessed of a Spencer rifle. In addition to these forty or forty-eight charges Lowery carries a long bladed knife and a large flask of whiskey, the latter because he fears to be poisoned by promiscuous neighborhood drinking. He can endure [illegible] and [illegible] weeks of exposure in the swamps [illegible] walk day and night, and take [illegible] only little snatches, which in a few days would tire out white or negro. Although a tippler, he was [illegible] known to be drunk, a fact not to be [illegible] of his confederates. Brought and [illegible] he is observed to wear a tight [illegible] smile, which shows a nature at its depths [illegible] and [illegible] of blood. The war he has waged for the past nine years, with a region of twelve or fifteen miles square, against county, State, Confederate and United States authority, alternately or unitedly, is justification for the [illegible] of all the white people within those limits. Lowery's band gives [illegible] to the Carolinians than did Carleton's [illegible] years ago.

LOWERY AS A BRIGAND LEADER.

"What is the meaning of this?" said I to "Parson" [illegible], a [illegible] parson of Lumberton—"How is this [illegible] a handful of boys and [illegible] put to flight a society only recently used to warfare and full of accomplished soldiers? Explain it."

"Lowery, sir," were Sinclair's [illegible] "is really one of those [illegible] executive spirits that arise now and then in a raw community, without advantages other than nature gave him. He has passions, but no weaknesses, and his eye is on every point at once. He has impressed that whole negro society with his power and influence. They fear and admire him. He asserts his superiority over all these whites just as well. No man who stands face to face with him can resist his quiet will and assurance and his searching eye. Without fear, without hope, defying society, he is the only man we have any knowledge of down here who can play his part. Upon my word, I believe if he had lived ages ago he would have been a William the Conqueror. He reminds me of Rob Roy."

HIS BLOOD AND INCLINATIONS.

The three natures of white, Indian and negro are however seen at intervals to come forward in this outlaw's nature. The negro traits is in his love of rude music. He is a banjo player and when the periodical outfit for him is done he repairs to some one of the huts in Scuffletown and plays to the dancing of the mulatto girls and his companions by the hour, his belt of arms unslung and thrown at his feet, the peaceable part of the audience taking part with mixed wonder, delight and apprehension. Several times this banjo has nearly betrayed him to his pursuers. Sheriff MacMillan described himself and posse once lying out all night in the swamp and timber around Lowery's cabin to wait for him to come forth at daylight. "And," said he, "that banjo was just everlastingly thrumming and we could hear the laughter and Juba beating nearly the whole night long."

THE MULATTO SARDANAPALUS.

The licentiousness of Lowery is sufficient to be noticeable, but while it never engages him to the exclusion of vigilance and activity it also shows what may be traced in some degree to his Indian nature—the using of women as an auxiliary to war and plunder. He has debauched a number of his prisoners with the mulatto girls of Scuffletown, and the charms of these yellow-tinted syrens broke up the *morale* of the late campaign in force against the outlaws, while, as some allege, the discovery of the Detective Landers' plan to capture Lowery was made by a girl in Lowery's interest with whom Landers spent his time. Lowery has said and laughed over it that he devised at a critical point in a truce between the contending parties that a bevy of the prettiest and frailest beauties in Scuffletown should come up and be introduced to one of the officers high in command. After that the Marc Antony in question laid down his sword and gave practical evidence that the hostility of races is not so great as the slavery statesmen alleged. The indifference of the Indian to the loan of his squaws finds some parallel in Lowery's tactics. He himself is the Don Juan of Scuffletown, but he sleeps on his arms, and will go into the swamps for weeks without repining. Women have been employed to give him up, but they either repent or he discovers their purpose by intuitive sagacity.

THE OUTLAW'S WIFE.

The white society around him gave Henry Berry Lowery a lesson in self-schooling and sacrifice so far as women were concerned. After the murders of Barnes and Harris—offences which, some think, ought to have been included in the proclamation of oblivion for offences committed by both sides before the close of the war—Lowery stood up by the side of Rhoda Strong, the most beautiful mulatto of Scuffletown, to be married. Aware of the engagement and the occasion the Sheriff's posse, with cruel deliberation, surrounded the house till the ceremony was over and then rushed in and took the outlawed husband from the side of his wife. He was removed to Lumberton jail, and then sent still further away to Columbus county jail, but he broke through the bars, escaped to the woods with the irons on his wrists, and made his way to his bride. They have three children, the fruit of their stolen and rudely interrupted interviews.

A GLIMPSE AT MADAME LOWERY.

As I rode down on the train from Shoe Heel to Lumberton, on the 28th of February, the conductor, Colonel Morrison, came to me and said:—"If you want to see Henry Berry Lowery's wife you can find her in the forward second class car." She had taken the train at Red Banks for Moss Neck—points between which the whole band of outlaws frequently ride on the freight trains—and at the latter notable station I saw her descend with her baby and walk off down the road in the woods and stop there among the tall pitch pines, as if waiting for somebody. The baby—the last heir of outlawry—began to cry as she left the train, and she said, mother-fashion, "No, no, I wouldn't cry, when I had been so good all day." This woman is the sister of two of the five remaining outlaws and wife of the third. The whites call her satirically, "the queen of Scuffletown," but she appeared to be a meek, pretty-eyed, rather shrinking girl, of a very light color, poorly dressed. She wore many small brass rings, with cheap red stones in them on her small hands, and a dark green plaid dress of muslin delaine, which just revealed her new black morocco "store" shoes. A yellowish muslin or calico hood, with a long cape, covered her head, and there was nothing beside that I remember except a shawl of bright colors, much worn. It was sad enough and prosaic enough to see this small woman with her baby in her arms, carrying it along, while the husband and father, covered with the blood of fifteen murders, roamed the woods and swamps like a Seminole. Rhoda Lowery is said not to be a constant wife, but to follow the current example of Scuffletown. Other persons, the negroes notably, deny this. A more persevering newspaper correspondent might settle the issue.

LOWERY AS A TERRORIZER.

Mr. Hayes, a republican, of Shoe Heel, whose knowledge of the Scuffletown settlement is very good and whose practical Northern mind is not likely to be deceived, told me that Lowery, among his numerous warnings served upon people, stopped one white man on the road and said, "You are taking advantage of my circumstances and absence to be familiar with my family. Now, you better pack up and get out of this county." The man lost no time in doing as requested, for Henry Berry Lowery generally warns before he kills. In the matter of honesty in the observance of a promise or a treaty the people most robbed and outraged by this bandit acknowledge his Indian scrupulousness. "Mr. MacNair," he said to one of his white neighbors, whom he had robbed twenty times, "I want you to gear up and go to Lumberton, where they have put my wife in jail for no crime but because she is my wife. That ain't her fault, and they can't make it so. You people won't let me work to get my living, and I have got to take it from you, but, God knows, she'd like to see me make my own bread. You go to Lumberton and tell the Sheriff and County Commissioners that if they don't let her out of that jail I'll retaliate on the white women of Burnt Swamp Township. Some of them shall come to the swamp with me if she is kept in the jail, because they can't get me."

LOWERY AS A TRUCE MAKER.

Lowery then named a point on the road where he would meet MacNair, and he met him instead three miles nearer to Lumberton. The feeling of terror in the county may be understood when, without more delay, Rhoda Lowery was set free.

While in the region several persons urged me to go out and talk to Lowery. Sheriff MacMillan and Mr. Brown, the son-in-law of the murdered Sheriff King—strange as it may appear for county officers, and I mention it to show the superstition inspired by this brigand—offered to obtain an interview for me with the whole gang by sending out some member of the Lowery family to negotiate. My faith was not equal to theirs, and I declined.

"Do you suppose that fellow would give me a talk?" I said to Calvin Black, a merchant of Shoe Heel.

"Yes, if he could be made to understand that your intentions were pacific. The large reward now out for him, amounting, for himself and party, to about forty five thousand dollars, taken dead or alive, makes him apprehensive of assassination. But if he were to promise not to injure you, you could go anywhere to see him with perfect impunity." This was general testimony.

Rev. Mr. MacDiarmid, editor of the Robesonian, the county organ, who [illegible] his duty [illegible] this outlaw, said:—"Henry Berry Lowery has sent me word that I had better be cautious how I write about him, but I believe that I could go to see him to-day, for he appreciates his consequence in the role he has assumed." I noticed, however, that nobody did go to see him, and I followed that high and general example.

THE COST OF LOWERY'S HEAD.

Since Jefferson Davis' flight and the reward put upon his head there has been no American criminal—probably none previously in all the history of this country for offences at common law, who has been honored with the amount of money [illegible] for Lowery's overtaking. It should appear [illegible] the North that this [illegible] is too [illegible] and the fact that [illegible] has already made a [illegible] and bloody [illegible] against society longer than the whole [illegible] war. Osceola, of Florida, who was [illegible] mixture of Indian and negro blood, and who fought over a large region, gave out in a much shorter space of resistance.

HIS CHIVALRY.

Two things are to be [illegible] in this man's favor, and I make them on the universal [illegible] of everybody in this region. He has never [illegible] any arson or rape or offered insult to females. While entering private houses nearly every day his wont [illegible] to drive the family into one room and [illegible] them there while the house is [illegible] and [illegible] ransacked. A few weeks ago an [illegible] lady, Mrs. MacNeill, and her [illegible] were [illegible] somebody [illegible] Lowery's band [illegible] the wounding of the women was not foreseen by the brigands, and they fired at old MacNeill, whose family of sons and sons-in-law had become particularly offensive to them. MacNeill told me the circumstances as follows:—He had been repeatedly robbed, his son-in-law Taylor killed, his sons ordered to leave the country, and now, almost entirely alone, he was compelled to do a good deal of his own watching and to wait upon himself. Standing by his smokehouse one moonlight night he saw two men enter the yard and one of them walked straight up to the smokehouse door and began to pry it open. Partly concealed in the shadow of the fence, MacNeill cried:—

"Who is that?"

No answer.

He repeated the interrogation and the reply was:—

"What in hell is that of your business?"

The [illegible] of the old man [illegible] to his face notwithstanding his long and not wholly undeserved misfortunes, and he went into his dwelling for his gun. His [illegible] daughter besought him not to venture out, and, on his refusal, followed him to the door. He called again:—

"Who's that at my smokehouse?"

The answer was:—

"Lowery's band, God damn you." And in a minute a charge of buckshot poured in at the door, putting, as MacNeill said, sixteen buckshot in a place no bigger than his hat from the spot where he was expected to have been, and striking his wife in the thigh, riddling her dress, and hitting his daughter in the shoulder and breast, so that the shot came out of her back. Both women will recover, although sorely wounded.

The cause of this long persecution of MacNeill I will give in another letter.

RUMORS AND INCIDENTS.

Colonel Wiseman, an old Confederate officer and a dauntless man living near Moss Neck, has shot at Lowery several times, but always missed him, and once surrounded with a posse the outlaw's cabin, but he got off so mysteriously that they allege to this day that he had an underground passage.

Lowery is said to whip his wife sometimes and to have threatened also to shoot her on the occasions of her reproving his long absences. Some time ago she came, according to rumor, to a store at Lumberton and remarked:—

"Berry put his gun in my face to-day and said he meant to kill me, and I told him to fire it off—not to stop for me."

The negroes charge that these stories are without foundation, and Deputy Sheriff Brown admitted to me:—

"Lowery will never leave this country alive."

"Why?"

"Because he loves his wife and will not leave her whereabouts."

I give some further rumors for what they are worth:—

Henry B. Lowery is not a good shot, except at close quarters—so says Boss Strong. The Boss remarked at Moss Neck one day:—

"Henry is nothing much with that Spencer rifle, nor his shotgun, neither, but Steve Lowery can shoot the tail off a coon."

Some of the Scuffletown negroes say differently, and give marvellous instances of the accuracy of eye and nerve of both Henry Berry and the majority of the gang. He certainly generally kills when he does shoot. Here is an instance of his coolness. A Mr. McRae, who lives on the limits of Robeson county, removed from the immediate country of the bandits, got off with other passengers at Moss Neck a few weeks ago and said aloud, familiarly:—

"Where does this rascal, Lowery, keep himself? I'd like to see the villain."

A whitish negro, standing near by, unarmed, said, coolly:—

"Well sir, if you'll step this way I'll show him to you."

This was Tom Lowery. The astonished passenger was put in a moment in the presence of an imperturbable looking mulatto fellow with straight hair, whose body was girt all round with pistols and who carried two guns besides.

"This is Henry Berry Lowery," said the other outlaw.

"Yes," said Henry, "and we always ask our friends to take a drink with us."

The passenger saw the significant, bland look on both the half breed faces, and he said, with all available assurance:—

"I'll take the drink if you'll let me pay for it."

"Oh, yes, we always expect our friends to treat us."

PICTURE OF "SWARTHY INDIAN STEVE."

The brigand of the Lowery gang, in appearance, is Steve, whose carriage is that of a New York rough, and whose thick, black, straight hair, thin, black mustache, goatee and very lowering countenance, set with blackish hazel eyes, give him the character his deeds bear out of a robber and murderer of the Murrell stamp. He is the most perfect Indian of the party, superadded to the vagabond. He is five feet nine inches high, thick set, round shouldered, heavy and of powerful strength, with long arms, a heavy mouth, and that brusque, aggressive, impudent manner, which befits the highwayman stopping his man. Steve Lowery required no great provocation to take to the swamps and prowl round the country by day and night. He is mentioned third on the list in the Governor's proclamation, figuring there at $500, or half the price of Henry Berry Lowery's head. He is the oldest of the gang, said to be thirty one, and his imperious temper, insatiable love of robbery and insubordination to his younger brother, the leader, once involved him in a quarrel, where he was shot in the leg. Steve has the worst countenance of any man in the gang. His swarthy, dark brown complexion, thin visage and quick speech make him feared by any unlucky enemy who may fall into the hands of the outlaws. When Landers, the detective, was condemned to death and Tom Lowery slunk away, unwilling to see blood, Steve Lowery raised his gun and filled the unfortunate prisoner with a charge of buckshot. Steve has been concerned in nearly every robbery and shooting, perhaps every one, committed by this party.

SKETCH OF BOSS STRONG.

The youngest of the gang and the most trusted and inseparable companion of Henry Berry Lowery is his boy brother in law, Boss Strong, aged no more than twenty. The Strongs are said to have been derived from a white man of that name, who came from Western Carolina to Scuffletown and took up with one of the Lowery women. In this generation they are legitimate. Boss Strong is nearly white, his dark, short cut hair has a reddish tinge and is slightly curling, a thick down appears on his lip and temples, but otherwise he is beardless, he has that dull, bluish eye frequently seen among the Scuffletonians, and is taciturn. In repose his countenance is mild and pleasing; but the demon is always near at hand when Henry Berry Lowery desires it to appear, and then the heavy, black eyebrows of the boy, which nearly meet over the bridge of his nose, give him a dogged, determined look, which many a man has seen to his cost. Boss Strong is plastic material in the hands of his brother in law and next to that leader is commonly regarded as the worst of the party. He is so distinguished in all the offers of rewards. Being the least capable and experienced of the party, he is therefore most dangerous in other hands, and it is a revolting instance of the extremes of good and ill to see the fidelity of Boss Strong to Henry Berry Lowery up to the consummation of repeated murders with the coolest military obedience. His hands are dyed deep in the blood of old and young. Boss Strong is about five feet ten, thick set, with a full face, and he handles his arms with skill, and has the courage of a bull pup. When John Taylor's brains were blown out by Henry Berry, Boss rushed up on the bank and aimed at young MacNeill and wounded him with the wad of a charge of buckshot intended to slay him.

The people of Robeson county and the military authorities have long ago given up all prospect of seducing either of these murderers to betray each other. Boss Strong has never been considered as within that possibility. He, like the leading outlaw, has generally killed his man at close quarters—seldom at more than from four to ten yards.

ANDREW STRONG DELINEATED.

Andrew Strong, elder brother of Boss, is very nearly the same age with Henry Berry Lowery. He is more than six feet high, tall and slim, and nearly perfectly white, his thin beard is of a reddish tinge, and he has dark straight hair. This fellow is the Olly Gammon of the party, without that higher order of cunning which with Henry Berry Lowery amounts to prescience and strategy, but his eye can wear a look of meek, reproachful injury, and his tongue is soft and treacherous. He was at one time in Court, and when the indictment of his crimes was read he looked out of his great, soft eyes as if ready to weep at such unjust imputations. Andrew Strong married the daughter of Henry Sampson, another of the Indian mulattoes, and he has two children. He is a cowardly cutthroat, and will steal a pocketbook on the high road. In the way of killing people he is similarly perfidious, and the honey will drop from his tongue almost into the wound he inflicts. Loving to see fear and pain, a professor of deceit, plausible, uncertain, uneasy, deadly, this meanest of the band yet has his consequence in it.

TOM LOWERY, THE JAIL BIRD.

Tom Lowery has a long, straight Caucasian nose, a good forehead of more than average height, sloping, but heavy jaws, very scrubby black beard about the chin, coming out short, stiff and sparse, and straight, black hair. He would be called cadaverous if he were white, but in his eye there are the hazel lights (darting and restless, and readily burning up to a large glow of the Indian gypsy. Perhaps the solution of the white race, which [illegible] originally with the Tuscaroras—a subject on which the learned Judge Leech, of Lumberton, has spent much inquiry—might be solved by the gypsy suggestion. The Judge mentioned Portuguese (a truly piratical race since the days of [illegible]), Spanish and several other races to account for the blood which others attribute in the Lowerys to negro infusion. Might [illegible] have been Romany? The English gypsy has been in North America a hundred years.

Tom Lowery is [illegible] by [illegible] and the oldest member of the Lowery gang. He is thirty two years of age, has a broad shouldered, active, strong body and is five feet ten inches high. The eye of this man is a study—bluish gray, furtive and dancing around, [illegible] when the [illegible] eye drop away he seems a [illegible] which seems to seize [illegible] is equally [illegible] in slipping jail and evading capture, and some time ago got off from the military peppered all over the back with [illegible] and with his shirt [illegible]

THE RETIRED [illegible] BANDITS.

The [illegible] men [illegible] at present, the [illegible] of North Carolina. [illegible] make an [illegible] formidable, and [illegible] by a man of [illegible] ability and powers, [illegible] present an [illegible] picture [illegible] society.

I append sketches of the other [illegible] members of the band [illegible]—

GEORGE APPLEWHITE.

George Applewhite is a regular negro of [illegible] determined [illegible], with thick features [illegible] above the eye brows, [illegible] and cheek bones and a black eye. He is a [illegible] of a slave at day. Mrs. Stowe might have drawn [illegible] from him. He is supposed [illegible] to be dead, hidden away, wounded, or to have abandoned [illegible] as he has not been seen or heard of [illegible] When last heard from he was [illegible] Oxendine family and was present at the murder of Sheriff King and elsewhere, and is the more included in the list of outlaws and a reward put upon his head.

JOHN DIAL, THE STATE'S EVIDENCE.

John Dial, who lies in the jail of Columbus county, at Whiteville, as Calvin Lowery does in the jail of New Hanover county at Wilmington, is a light mulatto with a savage fierce look, aggravated by a wart or fleshy protuberance of some sort on the side of his nose directly beside the left eye, which wart is as large as a marble. Dial was as bad as any of the gang, but not bold, and he prefers the repose of the jail to skulking the swamps with Henry Lowery. He says that George Applewhite shot Sheriff King, while the rest of the band charge that Dial himself precipitately drew his pistol and killed that hale old Carolinian.

SHOEMAKER JOHN.

"Shoemaker John," who at one time had dealings with Henry Berry Lowery's party, but has been sent to the Penitentiary, is an oval faced negro, good for sticking up, with little stomach for blood-letting. The Lowreys repudiate him altogether.

THE ONE MAN HANGED.

Henderson Oxendine, hanged at Lumberton some time ago, was a thick set but trim light mulatto, with straight hair and a stoical face. He died without more than a sigh. I visited Calvin Oxendine in the Wilmington jail, whence nearly the whole band escaped, he refusing or being afraid to go.

CALVIN OXENDINE.

The Wilmington jail is an oblong brick structure, to the front of which is affixed the jailor's residence of a plaster imitation of sandstone crowned with battlements. The jail is small in size, as big as a country meeting-house, and the rear part and body of it descends below the street level into a sunken lot, which is enclosed by a brick wall capped with nails and broken glass. From the upper tier of jail windows to the ground is about thirty feet, and the wall is twelve feet high. A fierce dog goes at large in the jail yard.

Our worthies occupied one of the rear corner cells in the upper tier of this jail for six months and they took out the bricks at the side of the edifice, making a small hole, still in outlines distinctly visible, the [illegible] enclosed, and let themselves down with their blankets. The dog made no alarm, if, as is doubtful, he was at liberty that night, and the neighboring vacant lots gave easy means of escape to our bandit desperadoes. The jail is, like most county jails in the South, a piece of dilapidation without, and of bad construction within, and other holes in the rear attest how other prisoners made their riddance. One of these holes, at the present writing, has not been bricked up, although some time has elapsed since the inmates cut it.

THE BANDIT IN JAIL.

I visited this jail with the courteous City Marshal of Wilmington, W. P. Canaday, first entering a livery stable adjacent, through the open chinks of which tools were, probably, handed to the prisoners within, the level being nearly the same and the walls only twenty feet apart. The jail, in the interior, was of an inhuman architecture, the cells being enclosed by a corridor which debarred them from light and gave only ventilation by shafts above. The grated doors admitted very little light through their narrow chinks, and murderer or mere peace breaker shared a common fate in them, lying almost in darkness. A prison without security for the evil ought to afford some compensation for the merely erring, suspected or unfortunate. This jail, while clean enough, is a relic of the Middle Ages. If you take from a man liberty give him at least light. One of the iron doors was laboriously unlocked by the negro jailer, and shaking himself from the long vision of darkness, Calvin Oxendine, an indicted murderer of Sheriff King, walked out into the corridor.

Here was a situation for John Calvin, the Richelieu of the Huguenots! That name, crossing from France to Scotland and passing into the family nomenclature of Gael and Lowlander, had made the passage of the ocean with the immigrants into Carolina, and these mixed mulattoes and Indians had inherited it from their Scotch neighbors and natural fathers, until now I saw before me the reformer and the bandit, the Genevese and the Scuffletonian in Calvin Oxendine. He came out from his cell in a greasy shirt and pair of woollen trousers belted at the waist, and with his searching, round, indescribable eye, looked me through and through. It was a black eye, which got its education from a country place where they make an inventory of strangers in the glimpse afforded by a flash of lightning and rob them before the next flash. The speculation in that pair of eyes that he did glare withal mocked knowledge. It was the gypsy's encyclopedia of a chicken coop, and I was the chicken in view. From my side of the case it was the worst pair of agates I ever saw—furtive, plaintive, touching, repelling. God save us from these mixed races, that we cannot understand, which civilize themselves on no one line of projection, and give no key to their tortuous character, and are to themselves a heathen mystery!

"I came down the road yesterday, Oxendine, from your part of the world."

The big eyes repeated the performance.

"From Robeson county?"

"Yes."

"Well, did you see that party that went up on Monday—what about them?"

This with a sort of lethargic earnestness like a sleepy nature slowly rolling out of bed.

"You mean Pop Oxendine?"

"Yes; my brother."

"His trial won't come off for several days. But tell me, Oxendine, how came Henry Berry Lowery to get all you boys in his hands? Has he so much greater power than you, although younger?"

The fellow rolled his orbs at me again, perfectly submissive, but all-searching—ignorance and cunning and prowling and wonder reaching out to drink me in and fathom me—and yet, withal, a sort of roadside equality. His rather over-fed face; his cracked, slipshod shoes; his drooping breeches, were mean enough, but there was the gypsy inquiry, nearly *nonchalant*, in his look. Sensual his face certainly was, but a deep fallow of power lay in it, generations of the bummer worthy of education from the beginning. What crimes against human nature have been committed by Southern prejudice against everything with a drop of the negro in it! This rascal's eye looked like genius more than anything I had seen below Richmond.

"Indeed," he said, after finishing up the study, coolly, "I can't tell you, I don't know anything about it."

Respectful and polite he was all the time, but in his situation, the answer was diplomatic, and the next remark showed that it was not made without logical reference to himself.

"Sheriff, when is my trial coming off? Am I to lie in this dark place two more years?"

"I would insist upon my trial," said the Sheriff.

"I will. I can't stand it."

Then, after a minute, giving me another roll of his quiet eyes, he said,

"Can you give me a piece of tobacco, sir?"

"No, but I can give you the money to get it."

He took it, looked at it, and, pronouncing my name plainly, with thanks, although the name had been mentioned only once, walked voluntarily back to his cell.

These mulattoes of the families of Lowery, Oxendine and Strong have been locked away in the fastnesses of a hard Scotch population and their development cramped. What might have been the discoverer has become the buccaneer; the poet has become the outlaw.

In my next I will rehearse the crimes of the band and the origin of the war.

# OBITUARY.

### A Veteran Centenarian.

William Bennett died at Inchicore, Ireland, at the house of his son-in law, James Harrison, on the 23d of January, at the age of 105 years. He was born in Newmarket, Norfolkshire, England, in the year 1766, and enlisted in the Thirty-second regiment of British infantry in the year 1793. He was stationed in Ireland previous to the rebellion of 1798, and served in the Peninsular war under Sir John Moore, Sir John Cathcart and the Duke of Wellington. He was at the battle of Corunna, and was one of those who assisted at the burial of Sir John Moore. The deceased was discharged from the army, on a pension of a shilling a day, in the year 1814, in receipt of which he continued up to the day of his decease. He retained all his faculties, and enjoyed a good condition of health almost to the moment of his death.

### The Countess of Granard.

Jane Colclough, Countess of Granard, departed this life January 22, at Johnstown Castle, near Wexford, Ireland. Her ladyship was the youngest child of the late Hamilton Knox Grogan Morgan, who represented the county of Wexford in Parliament from 1847 to 1852. In consequence of her becoming a Roman Catholic her mother, the late Lady Esmonde, left all her property for Protestant purposes. She was married to Lord Granard, now in his thirty-ninth year, in 1858. Four daughters sprung from this union, only the two elder of whom survive. The heir apparent to the title and estate is the Hon. William Francis Forbes, late Captain in the Grenadier Guards and Colonel of the Leitrim Rifles.

### Right Honorable and Very Reverend Lord Mountmorres.

The Right Hon. Hervey De Montmorency, Viscount Mountmorres, and Dean of Achonry, died in Ireland on the 25th of January, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. The event took place at the Grove, Kilkenny. His Lordship was the fourth Viscount. A baronetage was conferred on his ancestor in 1631. The [illegible] was raised to that of Baron in 1756, and to that of Viscount in 1763. The deceased Lord [illegible] the title and estate [illegible] from the death of his [illegible]. In [illegible] the late Lord married [illegible] daughter of William Shaw, Esq., and [illegible] sons and two daughters. The heir [illegible] Hon. William Browne, born in [illegible], and married in 1862 to Harriet, [illegible] daughter of the late George Broadrick, Esq., of Hampshire [illegible] Yorkshire. The revenues of the church [illegible] into the hands of the Temporalities Commissioners.

[illegible] SENTENCED FOR [illegible].—The [illegible] in the case of Henry Ward, of Towanda, Pa., formerly [illegible] in Baltimore and Washington, found guilty of manslaughter in killing [illegible] Shader some time ago, [illegible] and Ward has been [illegible] to [illegible] months [illegible], as [illegible] briefly by telegraph. Both parties are quite well known in Wilmington, where Shader was a teacher of book-keeping and penmanship some years ago. Ward was formerly connected with the *Leader*, a literary weekly [illegible] in Baltimore. He was also one of the proprietors of the *Express*, a Washington daily evening paper, which had a [illegible] career several years ago. After leaving [illegible] he [illegible] a large fortune, married and became involved with Shader, with the result above stated.

# A CLEVER CAPTURE.

## Three Thousand Dollars' Worth of Silks and Laces Recovered by the Police Detectives.

## Goods Stolen in Philadelphia Found in New York—A Mysterious Lady in the Case—Interesting Developments as to Who Buys Stolen Goods.

On the 13th of February a burglary was committed on the premises of the agent of F. W. S. Jadray & Co., of 530 Broadway in Philadelphia, and a quantity of silk stolen, valued at about five thousand dollars. News of the robbery was telegraphed to Superintendent Kelso, of the local police, and he placed the matter in the hands of Captain Irving, of the detective force, who sent Detectives Dunne and Dusenberry to Philadelphia to look into the affair and see how the robbery was done. After a careful examination of the place the detectives came to the conclusion that the robbery was committed by

SOME NEW YORK THIEVES.

This was shown by the extraordinary care the burglars had taken to leave everything as they had found it and leave as little trace of the robbery behind them as possible. The detectives say they must have been in Philadelphia for some time before they robbed the place, watching the movements of the people engaged in the store, and from what they saw to be the usual routine of the house they made their plans. On the evening of the 13th Henry Douglas, the watchman at the store, went to his supper, as was his custom, about seven o'clock, and the thieves then putting a watch on the sidewalk to see that their movements were not interfered with, opened the street door and went into the building. They had previously taken an impression of the lock during the absence of the watchman, and had keys made to fit it. They rifled the store and took the merchandise in small quantities to the corner of a neighboring street, where a horse and wagon were in waiting to convey the goods to a place already decided upon. At this place a number of trunks were prepared to pack the silks in, and the thieves started for New York with their booty, checked as personal baggage, by the ten o'clock train leaving Philadelphia. When the watchman went back to the store at eleven o'clock he found the door locked all right, but on getting inside he saw that a

ROBBERY HAD BEEN COMMITTED.

He gave notice of it to the police authorities, but they could find no traces of the thieves. When Detectives Dusenberry and Dunne got upon the ground they soon showed the local police that the robbers had come from New York. Finding what they thought conclusive evidence the working of the case the detectives returned to this city, and began a hunt among the places known as "fences." Having a description of the goods that were stolen the detectives knew that the best way to get at the thieves would to first get hold of the property. The ordinary "fences" kept in cellars would not be likely to buy such a quantity of goods at once; so the detectives rummaged the better class of these clandestine houses of traffic.

While the detectives were in the celebrated house on the east side of the town they noticed a lady pass the place who looked exceedingly anxious and nervous about something. With that instinct in such matters which the police possess the two detectives divided their labors. Dunne went after the lady, while Dusenberry remained to see what developments may turn up in the "fence." When Detective Dunne became satisfied the lady had something to do with the work in hand he returned to Mr. Dusenberry, and both then went to No. 1 Washington place. They requested a private audience of the proprietor, Mr. Frank R. Page. He took them into his private office, in the rear of the jewelry store kept at that number, and there the detectives

FOUND A QUANTITY OF SILKS,

which have since been estimated as being worth about $5,000. These goods were stowed away in lockers with sliding doors, that were arranged around the room. In one of the lockers was a large black leather bag, in which the detectives found a large mink jacket, three velvet cloaks trimmed with black lace and other goods that the detectives were certain had been stolen from some private house. Mr. Page told the detectives a boy had brought the bag to his place and told him a man would shortly call about them. The man did call, some time after, and Mr. Page gave a full description of him to the detectives. The silks and satins, Mr. Page said, were left with him on deposit, and he was willing to give the police all the information in his power to lead to the source from which they had come. Page was arrested and taken to Police Headquarters on Saturday night, and the goods found at his place were also transferred to that building. Upon the description given by Page the detectives went to work, and after searching all the

WELL-KNOWN RESORTS ON THE WEST SIDE

of the town, they once more divided their labors, and worked singly for their man. Coming together on Sunday morning without having caught the interesting individual, they strolled up Broadway, and were just passing the Grand Central Hotel when they saw a much-desired individual issuing from that institution. The detectives at once laid hold of him and took him to Police Headquarters, where he gave his name as Walter Warren; but when Captain Irving saw Mr. Warren he recognized him as an old acquaintance and addressed him as William Walker. Superintendent Kelso sent word to the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. that Detectives Dunne and Dusenberry had recovered a quantity of silks and satins at No. 1 Washington place, and requested the firm to send some one up to Police Headquarters that would be able to say whether the property found by these officers belonged to them. Messrs. Jaffrey & Co. sent the clerk in charge of the silk department to Captain Irving, who showed him the property, and he at once recognized it as a portion of some goods that were sent to the agent of the firm in Philadelphia. The mink jacket and the velvet cloaks the police think were

STOLEN FROM A PRIVATE HOUSE

in the city, and they were anxious to find an owner for them. Two of these cloaks are velvet, and must be worth at least about three hundred and fifty dollars each. The third one is made of silk, trimmed with real lace, and seems to be of the latest Parisian style. Before the detectives arrested Mr. Page they went to Judge Hogan and laid before him the information they had obtained in the matter, and he issued a warrant for the arrest of Page, so that the detectives were properly armed with authority before they took charge of his person. The burglars who broke into the store in Philadelphia have not yet been arrested, but Detectives Dusenberry and Dunne say they know the men and will be able to arrest them to-day. The capture of Warren is considered by the police to be one of the best arrests made in the department for a long time, for the reason that the officers had nothing more to go upon than an outline of his personal appearance. What part he played in the disposing of the goods is, of course, not yet apparent, but when the detectives

GET HOLD OF THE THIEVES

it will no doubt be fully established how he was used and by whom. Superintendent Kelso has telegraphed to James R. Cox, the Philadelphia agent of Jaffray & Co., to come on to New York, and he is expected to be in the city this morning, to be present when the two men now under arrest will be brought before Judge Hogan at the Tombs Police Court.

# CHINA.

### Lesson to the Emperor on Household Economy.

The Pekin *Gazette* of the 4th of December contains an outspoken memorial by Censor Liu Kwo-kwang on the rather delicate subject of imperial household expenditure. The Emperor seems to want more income and asks for the "surplus" customs revenue. Liu very plainly says "there is no reason why the imperial household should consume more now than it used to do, and that a time when the metropolitan province is starving is not appropriate for such an application." To talk of "surplus" customs revenue is humbug. The collectors already squeeze intolerably, and would make the imperial demand an excuse for further extortion. The last Pekin rumor is that Tseng-kwo-fan is likely to retire and to be succeeded at Nanking by Li-hung-chang, the present Viceroy of Chih-li.

### The Electric Telegraph and Its Important Agency to Commerce.

The *Overland Trade Report* of Hong Kong, of December 13, has a very pertinent article on the altered conditions of trade in China consequent on the introduction of the telegraph, in which it is attempted to relieve resident partners in future from the sole responsibility of "bad seasons," now that the wire has brought them within a day's communication with their seniors. The observations of another journal, is a true one, and there can be no doubt that the reputation for "recklessness," which our contemporary says is a "household word among commercial men," as applied to China merchants, will no longer attach solely to their representatives abroad, unless, indeed, the resident partners should not choose to be guided by the instructions flashed to them from home.

## MANGLED AND KILLED BY RAIL.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday morning a man, twenty-five years of age, whose name is unknown, was run over corner of Fifty third street and Eleventh avenue by a freight train of cars belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company and immediately killed, the body being completely severed. The remains were gathered up and sent to the Morgue. Coroner Keenan was notified.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# RELIGIOUS.

## Church Services Yesterday in the City and Suburbs.

## HENRY WARD BEECHER ON PRAYER.

## O. B. Frothingham's Estimate of the Herald Sermon Reports.

## THE HEAVENLY CITY UNLIKE NEW YORK.

## Mr. Hepworth on the Atonement.

## Father McCready on Thoughtless Christians.

## The Press Denounced by Father O'Keefe.

### LYRIC HALL.

**The Religion of Humanity—Its Moral Ideal—The Successful Men in the Professions—Sermon by O. B. Frothingham.**

Lyric Hall, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, Sixth avenue, was, as usual, crowded yesterday morning. The pastor, O. B. Frothingham, preached on the subject of "The Religion of Humanity—Its Moral Ideal." The ancient ideas of excellence placed the warrior, the strong, the beautiful above all else. Power and beauty were the two most eminent. Those who had them became demi-gods. Thus Prometheus, who stole the fire from heaven; Hercules, of the "twelve labors," and Apollo, the beautiful, were worshipped. The idea of beauty was goodness and excellence. We place against the hero, the saint; against Hercules, Christ—the pattern of meekness, self-forgetfulness and peacefulness, who never quenched the smoking flame of conscience, which was just flickering in the human breast, who knew no personal distinction, who lifted up the despised and wretched woman as one of the children of divine love. The Hebrew believed in race, in David and Solomon, because of the blood that flowed in their veins. David was not chosen by the Lord because of his purity and religious devotion, but because he was the model man of the Hebrew nation. He outraged every human law continually. The idea of the solidity or oneness of mankind was the rock on which Christ stood. No desire for reputation or self-advantage prompted Him. He always worked for humanity. The fierce invectives which he launched at the scribes and Pharisees came not from Him; He was but the

MOUTHPIECE OF GOD.

Blasphemy against man shall be forgiven; blasphemy against God never. The moment Christianity got possession of Rome it hurled all Paganism out. The Coliseum, in which 40,000 were feasted with the sights of thousands of dying gladiators weltering in their gore, was changed. The Pantheon was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs, instead of thundering Mars, Christ, instead of Diana, the Virgin, and on all sides, instead of deities with strength to conquer, martyrs with strength to endure. The virtues required for a pedestal here were patience, meekness, love, and though a nobleman applied for an admittance, without these he applied in vain, and the beggar whom he would have run over with his chariot wheels was gladly welcomed. It had men whom Pericles would not have owned and only one or two popes were admitted to the honor. Gregory the Seventh, the great Hildebrand, are not to be found on the lists of Roman saints. Because they could not prove their claims to meekness, patience and love. The Roman Church said there can be no Protestant, Hindoo or any saints but the Catholic. It had the monopoly of

SAINT MANUFACTURE.

Human nature did not do it, for human nature is in every creed. The Roman saints were an article made to order, bloodless, pulseless, technical(?). Protestantism is the fruit of paganism. When Luther came in the Protestant faith culminated. He was no saint, but a hero—a brave, burly man of strong passions.

When a morose man came to Luther, bewailing his fate, Luther's advice was to get well drunk. Luther was a man of war, he said, and would like to take the Pope and Cardinal and throw them into the Tuscan Lake; such a bath would do them good. He was, after his fashion, a saint. He bent his head to the Supreme Will. He said the devil may take away Martin Luther if he only leave Jesus Christ in the hearts of men. What becomes of me I care not. He was vehement, but for his Lord; he was rough, but for his Lord. He carried the same flag as the Romans, but he flung wide its folds to the breeze. God was represented to him, not as a creed, but as truth. The popular virtues now are self-reliance, impatience and uneasiness—the very idea of the Grecian hero with the heroism left out. For Prometheus, Perseus and Hercules did war for mankind. If this self-reliance were reliance on the self of self, this impatience impatience to serve God; this discontent discontent with our our present narrowness! But the self reliance is on more ignoble powers, the impatience of noble restraint, the uneasiness to have a finer horse or carriage than our next door neighbor. Success is money; money is power. The best man is the smartest man. The best man in the clerical profession is the one who can blow his horn the loudest, win the largest salary, have the most servants and get the longest

REPORTS IN THE HERALD.

The best politician is the one who gets his name on the list of candidates and gets elected, no matter by what means, fair or foul. How many thousands worship Tweed, even after the grand exposé, such was his shrewd intellect and powers of persuasion. The reverend gentleman said he could not agree with some friends of his who maintain that if every one looked out for himself all would be done. But himself is his heart, his mind, his moral qualities. Let every one raise himself in these, and he will find himself looking out for every one else: but the vulgar thought is dinner and clothes, and is embodied in "Devil take the hindmost." Religion in America has no power to restrain. We have no settled creed. The best man in each sect is the one who is most active in its cause. So we have as many leading saints as there are different sects. If a column is to be tall it must have a firm, broad foundation, a tree must have about double the area covered by its roots as branches. So it is with a man; he must be rooted; be firmly fastened to something. Let every soul submit to the higher powers, but don't take it for granted because a power stands high it is high. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they create in it a heaven. It is as the erring man has said, the two things worshipped on earth are power and beauty. And what is power, the trip hammer. But the anvil on which it strikes presses upward with far greater force. It was the power of receiving the charge that saved Gettysburg. When Pilate had condemned Jesus he washed his hands and said, "I clean my hands of the blood of this pure man." Luther never demonstrated the one tithe part of his convictions. He could have walked to the stake without one murmur. Singing and benediction closed the services.

### ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

**The Love of God—Efficacy of Prayer—Sermon by the Rev. Father McNamee.**

There was a very large attendance at the Cathedral yesterday, and the interior of the edifice presented the usual appearance characteristic of the holy season of Lent. The last mass commenced at half-past ten o'clock, the Rev. Father Kearney officiating as celebrant. At the conclusion of the first Gospel the Rev. Father McNamee preached the sermon, taking his text from St. Luke xi. 14. The reverend gentleman gave a lucid explanation of the words of the text, which set forth the miracle performed by the Saviour in healing a dumb man possessed of a devil and the circumstances under which He reproved those who ascribed His power to Beelzebub. Some of the spectators sought from Him a sign from Heaven, but knowing their thoughts the Saviour said that every kingdom divided against itself was brought to desolation. The Lord had made use of this text to show the

ABSURDITY OF THE ACCUSATION

brought against Him by the Scribes and Pharisees. But the text should be made applicable to all men. Inasmuch as the Church ... unmistakably defined ... only invited but commanded mankind to love Him. He placed before men an object than which there was nothing more beautiful, nothing more good, nothing more excellent—namely Himself ... for the numerous favors and blessings He ... bestowed upon us, of all His sufferings and ... He had promised. He required only love which ... undivided. For that love must be solely centred on Him, for however meritorious our actions might be, if their motives do not include a

HEARTFELT LOVE OF THE CREATOR

they will prove of but little avail towards eternal salvation. If men closely examined their consciences they would discover quite ... what they made worldly matter, riches, luxuries and pleasures subservient to the one true end of loving God. But the answer in many instances would be that we have devoted that which by right belonged to God. Some imagined that they could divide the allegiance which they owed to Almighty God. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to debate upon

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER

and earnestly impressed upon the congregation the necessity of attending closely to their religious duties, regardless of the senseless ridicule that might be heaped upon them by the so-called men of the world. Many were religious only in name, and probably looked forward years ahead to make repentance. That, however, was a very uncertain and dangerous path towards eternal salvation. It should be well understood that a close attention to affairs which concerned the

FUTURE WELFARE OF THE SOUL

never interfered in any way with the routine business of the world. This was the season during which the Church called upon her children to approach the sacraments. The reverend gentleman concluded a forcible discourse by showing the necessity of responding to that call in order to secure everlasting happiness. The services were then proceeded with and terminated shortly after twelve o'clock.

### STEINWAY HALL.

**Mr. Hepworth on Repentance—The Unity Between the Old and New Testaments—God's Justice.**

A large congregation assembled at Steinway Hall yesterday morning to hear Mr. Hepworth. The interest taken in his departure, judging from the crowds who flock to hear him, has in no measure abated, and he expects to soon have funds enough for the erection of a suitable edifice for worship.

Mr. Hepworth preached from words found in John i. 29—"Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world." He said:—The doctrine of atonement lies at the foundation of the Christian religion. It at once proclaims forgiveness for all who repent of their sins, and is the prophecy of a blessed immortality. Without it the Christian religion would be very like a temple without a corner stone. Through it we are brought nearer to God, not that He was ever very far away from any one of us, but that we have been reduced by sin, and gone a long distance from Him.

The text indicates a unity between the Old and the New Scriptures. Let us follow the thread from this proclamation of the sturdy Baptist as his eyes fall on the Christ, far back through the ages until we come to its starting point. Perhaps we may the better understand the beauty and the divine significance of the doctrine. In the olden time the Israelites were a bond people; they had fallen in their estate and had become the hewers of wood and the drawers of water to a haughty and overbearing race. Jehovah promised to deliver them from oppression if they would obey Him. They were enjoined to be ready to start on their journey at any moment. They must be willing to meet famine, parching thirst and a dreary life, running through many years in the desert.

First the hot sands, then the Jordan, and after that the promised possession of the Holy Land. Now, please to note one or two facts:—First, the people were slaves. They were capable of better things, and yet they were compelled to do the whimsical bidding of a tyrant. Second, this state of servitude was an inherited evil. You might say of the Israelite that he had himself committed no error to be punished by the chain, it did not alter the fact that he was born a slave, and that unless something was done by a power stronger than his oppressor he would live a slave and die one. That was the simple fact of the case.

GOD DETERMINED TO INTERPOSE.

He sent one affliction after another upon the tyrant, but with no result. At last matters reached a climax. He determined to send His destroying angel. The faithful were to choose a spotless lamb and to sprinkle its blood upon the lintels of their houses. That blood was the sign of safety. It was much more than that; it was the proclamation of emancipation—the decree of liberty. It was the token of freedom from the curse of slavery and from all its attendant evils, which had for so many years hung over the chosen race. Thereafter they were to be freemen, to hear the voice of Jehovah, to see the cloud hanging over the rock riven top of Sinai; to be guided by the fiery pillar at night and the guiding mist by day. The blood sprinkled on the doorposts meant all that to a forlorn, downtrodden race. If you ask me why Jehovah did not free His people at once, and without all these attendant ceremonies, the answer is, I don't know. The councils of the Most High are held with closed doors. I simply accept the fact. What wonder, then, that the people of Israel kept this anniversary with all the pomp and splendor of the Temple, that they kept in perpetual remembrance this deliverance, that they came from all the country round once a year to hear the story all over again, and to make the streets of Jerusalem ring with the songs of an emancipated and grateful people!

Well, when John the Baptist saw Christ, he said, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world." The whole race is in the bondage of sin. It is not sin that we have ourselves committed, it is sin which our ancestors have committed, and in the consequences of which we are all involved. The simple fact is that our religious nature is distorted and twisted. We find it hard to do right, with all the incentives of the Christian religion in our hearts. If left to ourselves, if not acted upon by the influences of the Church, of prayer, of Christian parents—in a word, if left to act out our own natures we inevitably go to the bad. The disease is in our wills, and the disease is well nigh mortal. This is no more

A MATTER OF REVELATION

than it is a matter of common sense. Any physician will tell us that we may inherit a bodily disease from the distant past, which, unless some remedy is applied, will surely end in our death. Men actually die of consumption who have not been improvident, who are involved physically in the mistakes and crimes of their ancestors. Suppose some great physician should come and tell you he could interpose between you and your inevitable fate, would you not go down on your knees to him? In the same way we are compelled to answer for the moral evil of days gone by. God has seen the predicament. He has pitied us, He has determined to relieve us, to emancipate us. But where is the lamb, you ask? Where is the blood which, sprinkled on our lives, will be seen by the angel of death, and bid him pass over us? You will find that lamb in the person of the Christ. Come one, come all, catch hold of His spirit, obey His commandments, make use of the means which He has revealed and in no ordinary sense you will find that the life of Christ, sacrificed in your behalf, has been your salvation, and that the death of the Lord is the open door through which you enter the temple of a blessed immortality. How can the world hesitate? If gold and silver were offered, how we should rush with headlong speed to avail ourselves of the gift! If physical strength were offered, we should throw away our crutches and fall prostrate at the feet of the Saviour. If it is eternal life, better than physical strength, far, very far beyond the value of money, shall we not, with the greater speed and with more grateful hearts, accept the gift?

### CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

**Sermon by the Rev. W. K. Schermerhorn on the Lord's Supper—The Unitarian View of This Christian Institution.**

The second of the series of sermons at the Church of the Messiah in explanation of the cardinal doctrines of Unitarianism was delivered yesterday morning by the Rev. W. K. Schermerhorn, of Boston, a young but eloquent, thoughtful and promising pastor of that denomination. The church was fairly full, but the controversial attractions offered have, as yet, lamentably failed in making up for the absence of Mr. Hepworth.

Mr. Schermerhorn took for his text the passage from Corinthians, "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? For we, being many, are one bread and one body, for we are all partakers of that one bread." In this passage, said the preacher, Paul uttered a sentiment, or as we should say in modern phraseology, a toast. The language was not mystical, but figurative, and common sense was alone necessary to rightly determine its meaning. Suppose, for example, at a feast in honor of the memory of Lincoln, or some other martyr hero of our country, the same words should be uttered. They would not be looked upon as extravagant. It would be seen at once that the idea was couched in the language of hyperbole, and certainly no one would be so foolish as to take them as an authoritative declaration that by some mystical and mysterious process, a transubstantiation of matter had been effected. Men who ordinarily displayed common sense and a rational intelligence appeared to willingly become fools when they opened the lids of the Bible and literally accepted the words of a metaphor and what other book was so full of figures and images of speech as the Bible for the statement of a fact. According to the liberal Christian view of the Lord's supper it was simply a commemorative feast in honor of the noblest and divinest of human beings. The Romanist believed in a mystical transubstantiation, the ritualist in some miraculous and supernatural influence pervading the institution and constituting it a sacrament, and the various evangelical denominations believed that by this means they individually appropriated the merits of a vicarious atonement. Reason, as well as the obvious meaning of the Bible, rejected these views. The great argument against them, however, was that they implied an abnormal and supernatural agency in man's spiritual development and it was against this theory that the liberal Christian contended most strongly. Everything beautiful and noble in nature grew slowly and was marked by what might be termed gradations of development. And so in the spiritual life. There were no sudden changes, no miraculous and supernatural interferences. A man grew better and more divine by degrees, by successive steps. Having pursued this line of argument at length, Mr. Schermerhorn proceeded to dispose of the frequent answer made to these views by believers in the Lord's supper as a sacrament, then what is the use of observing the Lord's Supper at all? He showed that as a common feast by universal consent, had in it regarded as the place and evidence of friendship, and that the communion of the followers of Christ was a necessary proof of their common faith and fraternal love. And further, it was a feast of communion with Christ himself. While not a believer in vulgar spiritualism he did believe in the power of communion between souls, though remotely divided by time and space. A wife reading in the solitude of her chamber the letter of her absent husband, or gazing at a lock of his dear and hoary hair, become moved into sympathy with the far but absent objects. In the same way Christians were united to Christ by the medium of the Lord's Supper. Mr. Schermerhorn closed by calling upon all who felt gratitude and love to Jesus to partake in the communion, which would be administered after the service.

### TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

**Sermon by Mr. Northrop on the Extravagance of City Life.**

Rev. H. D. Northrop, pastor of the Twenty-third street Presbyterian church, has for some time past been delivering to his congregation a series of discourses on the "Vices of New York." Last evening he was attentively listened to by a large audience, his theme being "Extravagances." In opening his remarks he alluded to the second building of Solomon's temple—how the people grumbled and complained, declaring the time for such a stupendous undertaking had not arrived, as the people were too poor. The poor classes, too, said they could not contribute towards its erection—the rich should do it, while this latter class could not see why they should do it all. They were all unwilling to rebuild God's house, but at the same time were building superb palaces for their habitation and spending money in various extravagant ways. So it is in New York to-day. The times have not changed in this respect at all. He did not object to persons spending money for necessaries of life, or, where they were abundantly able to afford it, on many luxuries, but he did object to wastefulness and to poor persons spending the last cent for dress and other equally foolish things. He acknowledged that it costs a vast deal now a days to live in New York; but said it also cost a vast deal to die in New York. For a very wealthy man to build for himself a magnificent house and furnish and decorate it with everything to please the eye, was no extravagance in any sense of the word; but what can we say of those persons of moderate means who will persist in aping the wealthy? Here, he thought, was where the great fault lies. People will persist in making a show of themselves at the expense of their pockets, aye, and their stomachs, too. First a man wants a house, then more, and then all, no matter whether he can afford it or not. He spends what little his father has left him, and for which, perhaps, the dear old man toiled long and hard; then the $500 his uncle has loaned him, and then the last cent he has in the savings banks. But worst of all the greater part of this money goes to the tailor's. He has acquired the habit of spending money every day to the extent of ten, twenty, forty, sixty or eighty cents, and unless he can have this amount to squander he is of course unhappy, never for a moment thinking that such habits as these will lead him to the poorhouse, no matter what his income may be. The love of dress is one of the most besetting sins our city has to contend with. We all have more or less vanity and there is no use denying it. Ladies in particular are afflicted in this way. They must dress a little nicer than their neighbor does, no matter whether that neighbor be worth a thousand times more, pecuniarily, than they are, or not.

In conclusion, Mr. Northrop reviewed the results of extravagance, and pointed conclusively to what they will inevitably lead.

### ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

**Sermon by the Rev. Father McCready—Want of Reflection the Great Want of the Christian—The Human Will and the Word of God—The Immorality of the Age.**

At St. Stephen's church yesterday morning, after the gospel of the high mass, the Rev. Father McCready preached from the gospel of the day, Luke xi., 28—"Yea, rather blessed are they who hear the word of God and keep it." He said:—

It would seem at first sight as if our Lord reproved the woman in the crowd for what may have been, after all, but the thoughtless expression of her woman's heart. Without questioning whether, or how far, she may possibly have been inspired on this occasion to use the language attributed to her, we know well that the womb that bore and the breasts that nourished the infant God were indeed thrice blessed, and that she who held the relation of

MOTHER TO THE ETERNAL WORD

made flesh enjoyed a surpassing dignity, the full measure of which we can never adequately realize. No one did, because no other could, more fully appreciate the blessedness of that maternity than did the Son of that Virgin Mother. Had not the angel addressed her as never woman was addressed before? And did not the inspired mother of the Baptist salute her in words almost identical when she said—"Blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb?" Why, then, does He seem to correct the woman's exclamation by saying—"Yea, rather blessed are they who hear the word of God and keep it?" If we examine these words, however, we shall find that Christ does not reprove the woman. On the contrary, rather, He affirms and approves what she said, taking occasion to add at the same time an instruction. "Yea" she says, "Yea; I admit the benediction pronounced by you; it is well merited; not only is she blessed, but I affirm in addition that those are also blessed 'who hear the Word of God and keep it.'" The maternity of our Lady was in part the reward of her merits. She was, therefore, blessed, not so much because she was the Mother of God, as because she kept the Word of God. "This Mother kept all these things in her heart." It was

HER IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,

her perfectly sinless life and her strict observance of the Word and law of God in her heart that merited for her the honor of becoming the Mother of the Saviour. Those words of our Divine Lord are similar in meaning to those other words of the Apostle—"Not the hearers but the doers of the law are justified." It is not enough to hear, but we must also keep the Word, as Christ Himself explains in the parable—"By the good ground are meant those who, with a good and perfect heart, hearing the Word of God, keep it, and bring forth fruit in patience." They, then, only are ranked among the just who hear and keep the Word and do the works which the law prescribes. If we desire to be among this number we must treasure it in our hearts, meditate upon it, search into its hidden meaning, and make it our rule of life and conduct. It is often said that a large number of Christians transgress the laws of God because faith is extinct in them; that everywhere self-interest reigns supreme and ambition lords it over all, that nameless vices, passing the bounds of all decency, range at will over every meadow, trampling under foot every flower in their path, and all this because

THERE IS NO FAITH.

This is scarcely the cause of the evil. For, substantially, faith underlies the seeming unbelief, and, if we sound to its depths the heart of any one, we shall find that, no matter how loose his life may be, there is not one single article of our holy faith, however abstruse it may be, in which he does not implicitly believe. The whole ruin of souls within the Catholic Church may be traced, not to a want of faith, but to a want of reflection on the truths which faith teaches. No one article of faith is disbelieved by worldlings, but, on the other hand, no one article of faith meets with consideration. And hence it is that seemingly there is so great a want of faith. But whether we believe in Catholic truths or give them no serious thought, our will is equally disinclined to good and prone to evil, for in either case the will is not deterred from ... as philosophy teaches, is a blind power, which cannot ... what is bad or moved to what is good. Our will, as ... have its affections excited unless the intellect go before, shadowing the light of its perceptions. What, then, does it avail us that the truths of our faith have in themselves a sovereign efficacy to remove from us every vice, to keep us far from sin? If the Christian does not ponder on the truths of our holy faith assuredly these truths can avail him nothing.

"WITH DESOLATION IS THE WHOLE LAND MADE DESOLATE,"

says the prophet Jeremiah, "because there is no one that thinketh in his heart." If then Christians would occasionally direct their thoughts even to some single one of all those many truths of the Catholic religion which they hold with unwavering faith we should no longer witness so much licentiousness in their mode of life or so much depravity in their moral character. This our blessed Lord inculcated by the example of His own life. And this is the secret of His frequent retirement and alone to the mountain or the desert, giving himself up to prayer and contemplation. He needed not to pray for Himself, for He was the God almighty and all powerful. He needed not retirement to shut out all worldly distractions, for He could at will turn to the contemplation of the beatific vision. But like all the other acts of His human life his retirements were intended for our example. Amid our daily distractions we are only too apt, in the pursuit of temporal things, to lose sight of the eternal and hence frequent reflection upon the truths of our holy faith becomes most necessary to our salvation. It may seem that this frequent reflection for a man of the world were to impose upon him a burdensome task, which should be reserved only for the religious, for men and women living apart from the world, devoted only to the service of God; but we must remember that Christ died for all of us, and that He wishes all should be saved. Hence He wishes that all should adopt the means of salvation. And surely it would be difficult to make progress toward that end if all that is essential to its attainment should be neglected. We cannot afford to be ... in this matter of our salvation ... merely commendable, but ... "Seek ye first the kingdom."

THE PRAYER OF ... ST. AUGUSTINE

ought to be ever in our hearts and on our lips—"Lord, teach me to know Thee, Lord teach me to know myself." But how can we attain to this saving knowledge of God and of ourselves except by meditation and prayer? Even among pagan philosophers who enshrined human reason was seeking in darkness for a knowledge of human perfectibility this necessity of self-knowledge was inculcated. An important axiom among them was, "Man know thyself," and this might equally well to-day be adopted by us. If indeed man only studied to know himself—his sinfulness, his weakness, his utter helplessness—and sought for his weakness that help which is promised him from above, how different would not his life be. "Blessed," says the Psalmist, "is the man whose will is in the law of the Lord, and who shall meditate on it day and night; and he shall be like a tree which is planted near the running waters, which shall bring its fruit in due season, and his leaf shall not fall off: and all whatsoever he shall do shall prosper." Blessed, indeed, shall we be if we thus merit this benediction of the Psalmist.

In the evening, at half past seven o'clock, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn delivered the usual Lenten lecture before a congregation that filled the church in every part.

### THE DOMINICAN FRIAR—ST. JAMES' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

**Faith, Hope and Charity—No Money Taken at the Door—"I Never Will Own a Penny or a Penny's Worth"—Father Tom Burke as a Charity Preacher.**

St. James' church, in James street, was crowded yesterday morning with a congregation that has not had its equal for many years in the parish, where numbers are made a comparison. The approaches to the church were crowded with eager and anxious people trying to make their way into the small edifice to listen to the eloquent Dominican. Inside the sanctuary were seated Rev. Father Farrelly and Rev. Father Martin of St. James' church; Rev. Father M. J. O'Farrell, of St. Peter's, and Rev. Father McKenna, of the Church of St. Rose of Lima. The clergyman who celebrated mass was Rev. Father McKenna, one of the assistant pastors of St. James' church. The HERALD reporter was tendered the unusual honor of a seat in the sanctuary, which is never given to any one but a representative of the HERALD. Father Burke, robed in his picturesque Dominican habit, delivered the charity sermon, which had for its text "Faith, Hope and Charity, but charity is the greatest of all." Father Burke delivered his sermon for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, who have the charge of the poor of the parish. He had asked of the pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. Farrelly, that no money should be asked for admission at the door, and his request was complied with. The great Dominican friar then gave such an illustration of the act of charity as was never heard before in the sacred edifice, full of the most splendid imagery, sound logic and felicity of expression. The result was patent when the collection, the largest ever known at St. James' church, was made.

Father Burke delivered a lecture in the evening at the Church of St. Paul, in Brooklyn, entitled "The Church the Foster Mother of Liberty," to a very large audience.

### BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

**"The Degeneracy of the Present Times"—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock.**

The Tabernacle, on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, was filled yesterday morning by a crowd of earnest devotees, who had assembled to tender their hebdomadal tribute of praise to the Almighty and to listen to an instructive and eloquent discourse from the lips of Professor Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary. The learned divine took for his text the seventeenth verse of the second chapter of Malachi—"Ye have wearied the Lord with your words; yet ye say, 'Wherein have we wearied Him?'" and commenced his sermon by endeavoring to prove to his listeners that Malachi had tried to convince the people of an era very far remote; that they were self-conceited, had too full an appreciation of themselves, and thought so lightly of the powers and omnipotence of Almighty God that He became utterly

"WEARY OF THEM."

The preacher proceeded to show that we are all inclined to make a false estimate of sin; in fact, to cloak our errors even to ourselves and endeavor to convince our own hearts that our negligences are not only venial, but absolutely worthy of applause. But sin, in the abstract, never consented to be exposed and punished; knowing our errors and offences, we endeavor to shadow them with ingenuity and call them good. The reverend gentleman then asserted that we, and all Christians in common, are indebted to Germany for the best elucidations of our scriptural lore, that the best Hebrew and Latin translations of evangelical archives we possess we owe to Teutonic scholars; that the sunny "Vaterland" is the well spring of our learning; for from it come our profoundest thinkers, our greatest essayists, our most erudite men. Yet with all the erudition that men use in the cause of religion, despite all their teachings, the world at large is getting to be sceptical. When we say, "God is the universe," we are liable soon to say, "The universe is God." Oxford gave birth to ritualism, and that ecclesiastical city has much to answer for, there being many who are caught within the silken meshes of

THE NET OF ROMANISM

and drawn into the vortex of Papacy. Pantheism is also gaining sway. We sneer at the historical description of the fall of man as an Oriental fable, and the sin in connection with it we consider a mere *faux pas*, while such an idea as atonement being necessary never enters our heads. Of course, it is hard for a man to blame himself, the consciousness of having done a wrong to God or man stings a person, and he is reluctant to acknowledge it even to himself, besides, the commission of sin points forward to its punishment, and that makes us still more loth to admit our transgressions—knowing that "the wages of sin is death," we naturally shrink from

CONFESSING OUR ERRORS.

We have far outrun the mere instinct which induces us to deny our sins, and we try to convince ourselves, in our atheism, that our sin is right. We plunge our rebellious hand into the very bosom of God and seek to pluck from Him the secret He will never reveal—the perfect knowledge of good and evil. In conclusion, the erudite preacher proceeded to show that the fact of our denying our sins must be very offensive to our great Creator, that we should never forget we are dealing with a being who detests anything false, and that the burden of His just indignation will surely fall upon us, and that indignation will burst forth in a torrent to which the eruption of Vesuvius will be but as a dream, the simoom of the desert but a passionate kiss. It will come in its violence. Its fury and its force with its lightnings and lava, and sweep away from earth all those who have wittingly erred. We forget the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, looking upon it as a worn-out tale, yet history proves that those cities were destroyed—that they were annihilated in consequence of the sins of the inhabitants of them—and, as we read, we should think if these things be done in a green tree what will be done in one that is dry. We are much better instructed in theological matters than our ancestors were, and, therefore, we are much more worthy of punishment if we deviate from the right path. If human nature is not impotent to regenerate itself it must awake from its lethargy and make rapid strides in a different direction to that which it has lately been taking or else utter barbarism, the fearful state of

BLIND IDOLATRY,

will supervene. Our only hope is that, finding ourselves drifting toward that dreadfully destructive lee shore on nearing which we loose all faith and "curse God and die," we turn to prayer, and, placing implicit faith in the great originator of our being endeavor to so walk through the paths of life as to merit an inheritance in the kingdom of heaven.

### THIRTIETH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

**Solicitude for the Salvation of Souls—Sermon by Rev. H. H. Birkins.**

The beautiful weather was as influential as the successful revival which is now progressing at the Thirtieth street Methodist Episcopal church in causing a very large attendance upon the services in that church yesterday morning. The pastor, the Rev. H. H. Birkins, occupied the pulpit and preached, basing his remarks upon the text, "Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is that they might be saved."—Romans, x. 1.

He said:—The great controlling purpose of Paul's life as an evangelist was to awaken, instruct and save the impenitent. How clearly and constantly was he actuated by this ennobling motive! With him this was no tame, spiritless aim but a vigorous, ever living purpose, giving tone to his character and complexion to his life. Amid the fluctuations of popular favor, the frequent vacillation of friends and the fiercest assaults of foes he stood like a surf-beaten rock, ever saying, "None of these things move me." He retained the grand inspiration of his purpose until the gory tide of martyrdom rolled its billows against him, and then, released from earth, his spirit passed triumphantly home to God. The topic suggested by the text, which breathes forth the infant love, tenderness and anxiety of Paul, is

SOLICITUDE FOR THE SALVATION OF SOULS,

and in this connection we first remark that true solicitude for souls is the natural product of Christianity. Paul furnishes a striking example of this truth. At one period he is seen as a bold blasphemer, at the head of a band of murderers, intent upon the extermination of the followers of Jesus. Soon under the transforming power of Christianity he lays aside his hand, beneath the robes of the bloodless banner of Christ. When Christianity transformed his nature the current of his thoughts and life were changed and he prayed for the conversion and consequent salvation of Israel. It cannot be denied that Christianity inspires this

SENTIMENT OF AFFECTION.

When invested with the spirit of Christ man is bound to the vast fraternity of souls by the link of love. Christianity not alone inspires, but develops this sentiment. There may be beauty and wealth deep in the earth, but they are valueless until they have been worked out into the light. The acorn must not only have capacity to germinate but conditions favorable to the process of germination. So solicitude is not only produced by Christianity but developed to its most effective forms by the same power. Religion not only kindles a glowing desire for salvation, but keeps it flaming in the soul. Napoleon recognized the self perpetuating power of religion when he said "The religion of Christ subsists by its own force." His empire with all its grandeur, had inherent tendencies to decay, and despite his vast and valiant armies, it tottered and fell, but Christ's kingdom exists by its inherent force. Let this wonderful self-expanding power of piety be infused into the soul and it will naturally develop all noble and needful sentiments. Let those who know they lack these sentiments come to the cross and catch the spirit of Christ, then they will have religion enough to feel for others and be saved themselves. Solicitude for the salvation of others has different degrees of intensity. All are not equally or similarly affected by the same truths. While the sympathies and feelings of one mind are instantly and powerfully excited by some beautiful scene in nature, some grand work of art, or some glorious truth, the emotions of another may remain dormant. Solicitude for souls is intensified by a clear perception of the peril to which the impenitent are exposed, and also by force of personal attachment. Therefore this feeling will avail only in this life. It has its limit as to time. It is an impulse whose tide of sympathy wells up for the living, but never rolls upon the pallid ranks of the dead. It cannot exist beyond the present, inasmuch as it would partially or entirely destroy the joys of heaven. These intense anxieties and earnest efforts are manifestly inconsistent with the being and blessedness of the soul in the future. Christ represents the rich man in Hades manifesting intense desire for the salvation of his brethren but alas! his wishes were of no avail. In concluding Mr. Birkins enjoined his hearers to cherish deep concern for the future welfare of all souls. He also urged the impenitent to yield to the solicitations of loving Christians and, as an argument to move such people, he added—There will be no Calvary, crowned with the cross and sprinkled with atoning blood, in eternity.

### ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (HARLEM).

**Sermon by the Rev. Father McGuire on the Sins of Calumny and Detraction—Denouncing the Press and Harper's "Nast," the Caricaturist.**

At St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, 117th street, near Fourth avenue, yesterday, high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Keeffe, the curate. At the conclusion of the first gospel the Rev. Father McGuire, the pastor, ascended the altar and preached an eloquent and soul-stirring sermon. He took his text from the first verses of the eleventh chapter of St. Luke, in which our Saviour teaches His disciples to pray, casts out a dumb devil, confutes the Pharisees and pronounces woes against them for their hypocrisy. The reverend gentleman began by saying the Gospel which he had just read was unusually full of Christian teaching. There was no circumlocution about it, but its application was direct and full of meaning for all. The great principles of Christianity are taught by it. We profess to believe in God, and we assure ourselves that for Him we would lay down our lives; and yet we are as bad as the Pharisees, because we do not follow Him and do as we should. What is slander and detraction? It is to speak and publish our fellow man's faults for the purpose of injuring him. It is taking away his character, without which he cannot live—derogating his character or injuring him in any way. There is another sin even worse, and that is calumny. Detraction may be true, but yet not the less greater the sin. You calumniate others when you say of them what is not true. We know that those who detract cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven. You will ask, then, may we not say what is true? You may not if what you say be for the purpose of injuring your neighbor's character, and if you do it you commit mortal sin. And if it be not true you commit calumny. You should love your neighbor as yourself, the Scriptures tell us, and yet you would not wish your neighbors to speak of you as you do of them. You therefore give the lie to God, for it is committing a sin against truth and justice, because every man has a right to his property. If you deprive him of that you sin against justice. There is no man who does not regard his character as his most valuable possession. Injuring a man in this way is not only sinning against charity, but justice. This is so common that it is hardly noticed. It is like an object in the Central Park—interesting to strangers, but to us who see it frequently it has no attraction. People glory in this sin, and use it with the same satisfaction that the Indian does the scalping knife and tomahawk in taking the life of his enemy. The reverend Father then drew a laughable picture of three or four old or young ladies on a visit to some acquaintance, and humorously described the backbiting that then is carried on about some unfortunate person of their own sex generally, who has been guilty of some irregularities. There is no trial more painful to confessors than to be continually called upon for absolution by persons guilty of those two mortal sins. Continuing, he said—but you may say you have been in the company of persons who indulged in conversation in which those sins were committed, and that you could not help taking part in them. That is no excuse. In such cases, if you know anything good of the person or persons who are being detracted you should at once speak it. But if you do not know anything good of him or them you should hold your tongue, and by a severe countenance show those present that you do not encourage aspersions on others' characters. And in alluding to this sin, to which so many of you, my friends, are addicted, without deeming it of the least consequence to your own future welfare, am I to pass over the detractions and calumnies that are indulged in from day to day by the public press of this city? Shall I say nothing of the calumnies that are heaped upon the Catholic community of this city, especially by the most corrupt and the most debased press in the world? And yet it boasts of being the educator of the public mind. There is one periodical particularly, which, because of its calumnies on the Catholics of this country, and the Irish people especially, deserves public condemnation. In its numbers are to be seen from time to time beastly caricatures and reading matter which no one possessing a correct sense of intelligence or refinement would allow to come under the eyes of his family. The author of those caricatures is a fellow known by the name of "Nast," a caricature himself upon humanity. Worse, even, than any of which he has been the author. Another letter supplemented to his name would make "Nasty" of it, and, indeed, that would be the title he should have adopted, instead of the one he has, for it would be the most appropriate. In this strain Father McGuire continued for some time to denounce the education which the kind of literature now in circulation in this country was calculated to give to the rising generation.

Father McGuire, in conclusion, begged his congregation to be charitable toward each other, and to avoid in the future, above all, the sins of calumny and detraction. These two sins had become so common that he had come upon the altar with the intention of treating the subject as thoroughly as he knew how, for the purpose of warning them against them in future, but he had already detained them too long and he would postpone what he had further to say until another day.

### SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.

**Lecture by Rev. Chauncey Giles—Genesis, Geneology and Man.**

Rev. Chauncey Giles last evening delivered the seventh of a series of lectures on the above subject at the Swedenborgian church, in East Thirty-fifth street, taking for his text the words—"And God said, 'Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life,'" &c. The pastor stated that many of the difficulties which men have in understanding the divine works grow out of the imperfection of language. That which takes place simultaneously is described as though it was successive. One day God made light, another land, another trees, and another fishes and birds, and so on. So far as we know anything of

THE DIVINE METHOD OF CREATING,

the first step is a rude outline of the thing or animal to be formed on its lowest plane, then the unfolding of new forms. Each step is carried along in harmony with all the others, but still is kept distinct, and grows more distinct the further we go and, completed, the work embraces every step from the first to the last. There must be dry land before plants, and plants before animals and both before man. Geology shows that the creation of plants and animals was nearly simultaneous. The four great classes of the animal kingdom are formed ... earlier than the order of the second would seem to show, but still the general law is adhered to—the imperfect comes first. The animal and vegetable kingdoms both commenced in low and rudimental forms, and gradually rose from the lower to the higher until they

... CULMINATED IN MAN.

The lecturer glanced at the creation as exhibited by geology and said, "supposing the account in Genesis to be an account of the creation of man, it is apparent that there is no narrative of the whole life of anything. There is no account, for instance, of the creation of water or air or earth. It says, Let light be, let the dry land appear. The earth must have been created many ages before it appeared. So it is with everything. Its existence in some form begins long before it appears, and many things that appear ... to a very great extent simultaneous. For instance, the ... of the growth of fruit are quite distinct, yet who can tell

WHERE ONE BEGINS OR THE OTHER ENDS?

Speaking of the spiritual significance of those things the pastor stated that the work of the fourth day consisted in placing the great light of love on the Lord, and faith from Him in

THE FIRMAMENT OF THE SOUL,

which is the spiritual man. During the third day he discoursed piously and produced the fruit of good actions like works of charity, but which are nevertheless inanimate, because they are supposed to originate in himself. These good actions are called the tender grass, the herb yielding seed, and afterwards the tree bearing fruit.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM REPRESENTS THE WILL,

and the various individuals in it the affections that are diminutive forms of the will. Man now begins to act consciously from love to the Lord and his neighbor, and the creation of the fifth day represents the actual bringing into life and conscious reality of this degree of life * * * The material creation does not culminate simply in man, but all its forms and qualities are gathered together in him and lie in distinct and clear outline.

MAN IS THE MICROCOSM.

Therefore he has all that there is in the material universe, and, above that, a firmament—a living, spiritual soul, whose analogies exist in all his lower forms and degrees, and, therefore, the outward world is the exponent of his spiritual life, and

NATURE IS THE ALPHABET

of all intellectual and spiritual truth. The lecturer declared that

FISHES REPRESENT LIVING SCIENTIFICS

that relate to the affections or will and wherever mentioned in the Bible they have this significance. If fishes represent these living scientifics they also represent those who teach them, and it was for this reason that the Lord chose fishermen for apostles. The rational faculty of the mind that rises aloft and looks down upon the facts that lie beneath it passes with swift wings from one to another and rejoices in the beauty and harmony it discerns. This state is represented by the fowl that flies in

THE OPEN FIRMAMENT OF HEAVEN.

After eloquently portraying the harmony that exists in the creation the lecturer concluded in this wise—"Thus it is that God blesses and multiplies everything that is in harmony with Him. It cannot be otherwise, for the course of man's life in this state begins to flow on in the same direction with

THE COURSE OF THE DIVINE LIFE,

and man is lifted up and borne onward like a vessel in the Gulf Stream. There is no contention, no struggle, but all the faculties swing and play in their orbits like planets. This is strength, this is freedom, this is the true path to the highest happiness. Everything which has life from the Lord fructifies and multiplies itself innumerably, not, indeed, so long as man lives in the body, but to an amazing degree in another life. While imprisoned in the material body our greatest strength is only the contents of the germ in the seed to come forth. Our sharpest vision is only

THE BLIND FEELING AFTER TRUTH,

and our highest happiness only the dull and imperfect sensation of the creeping things, compared with what all these capabilities will be when we come into the spiritual world. If the great work of creation is begun here, let this life, then, be the evening when all the creative days will be begun, and then the morning will be the never-ending development in eternity.

## BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

### PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

**Mr. Beecher on Prayer—Its Effect on Those Who Pray and Those Who are Prayed For.**

Mr. Beecher selected his text yesterday morning from I. Timothy ii., 1, 2—"I exhort, therefore, that first of all supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty." You will see the compass of the Apostle's thought and prayer in his multiplication of terms—a compass which indicates on his part a desire that every form of prayer may be uttered by Christians for all men. Paul prayed for men and their officers. This is called intercessory prayer. Christ and the disciples invariably prayed for others rather than for themselves. Paul's life seemed one great breath of supplication for all with whom he had labored. We are apt to leave out of our thought in prayer the personality of God. If men came to us always asking for something to eat or to wear we would soon look upon them as beggars; but as they asked for higher things we should begin to feel fellowship with them; and this is the same way with God. Do you not suppose that divine sympathy is in proportion to the height of the plane on which the suppliant stands? Intercessory prayer is the prayer of generosity—of unselfishness—and we are nearer God when we pray for others. The habit of praying for others keeps our minds higher than when we are continually praying for ourselves. The things that are true in our low moral appreciations are more true in a higher sphere. There is much of the forest and wilderness nature left in society, and the law of strife and cunning—the wilderness law—is still the law of men. Men are mere animated acts to us, and yet every soul has a great drama playing within it. We don't see the manhood in masses of men. It's bad for people to call themselves Christians when they only see the physical exterior, the beings by whom they are surrounded. Praying for them brings their spiritual needs and possessions to our sight.

It is dangerous to look upon the weak side of men. It is dangerous for us to see how black and shallow humanity is, unless we see it as the physician does. We need to have sympathy for the vulgarity of mankind, and this sympathy may only be obtained by prayer. We look upon men who make us satisfied with ourselves as good fellows; but those men who take away from our comfort and ease we note with condemnation. Is it not better we should measure our opponents as God measures them? As there are none good without faults, so there are none that are bad without excellences. We see the mistakes and corruptions of men, as if there were any who had not sinned. It is possible for us to look upon an outcast with a horror which God will say is a higher misdemeanor than the badness we despise. It may not be safe for our households to be thrown wide open to humanity; but there is no man who cannot take up his fellow man in prayer to God. It is a beautiful thing to clothe the body, but it is much more beautiful to clothe the spirit in prayer. We live very much in life as men do in prisons—with stone walls between man and man. The inward struggles they have we never think of. The habit of praying for others tends to increase our patience toward them. In the court room of our own secret souls we condemn men unheard. If there be any pleading, our vanity, pride or interest plead against them. If you be Christian men you will see that this inside judgment is regulated by the most scrupulous laws of charity and justice, and we can do this in no better way than by praying for those whom we would question. We pray naturally for our children first. How much more beautiful are our children to us if we are accustomed day by day to hear them in prayer to God! It is a very noble thing to ask God to convert them; but, after all, it is bringing prayer down to a narrow limit if we only pray for that. We ought not to pray for our friends in a general way alone. We should pray for them specially. We do not really know our associates. No man is known until you can see not only what he is, but can prophesy as to what he will be. Then you are able to think of others somewhat as they think of themselves in their best moments. In proportion as we are prospered do we need to remember the pit from which we have come. The worst thing in life is to be conscious in independent of your fellow men. God forgives those who are in revolt, and so we are specially commanded to pray for our enemies. We are told to love them. We must feel toward them just as spring days feel toward frozen ground. Out of your warm life breathe that which you think they are deficient in. It is very hard for a man to curse long into the heart of a blessing. The Christianity we find harder to practice than all the mystery of the creeds is to pray for them that despitefully use us. We are also to pray for those that are in representative positions. I am afraid that in our land democracy has run loose to such an extent that veneration is almost lost. We inveigh against political and public representatives, but we don't pray for them, and I believe if we prayed more we would find less to condemn. We have had most lamentable instances of the fall of magistrates, and one of the greatest causes, it seems to me, is that we don't take them in Christian prayer straight to the Throne of Grace. When the Methodist prays he prays for all good Methodists, and so with other denominations. Now, we ought not to forget that God has other sheep than those in our flock. I was taught to believe Roman Catholics as almost the scales of the great dragon; but I find in them qualities as good and sincere as any of my own denominations. Christian Churches will never come together in the spirit of indifference of Church creeds but if they ever do unite as one great Church it will be because men have learned that God looks the same on all and that because He smiles on one belief it does not follow that He frowns down every other.

### WORSHIP AT THE ACADEMY.

**Addresses of General O. O. Howard and Rev. H. M. Gallaher.**

Religious services were resumed last evening at the Academy of Music, Rev. Henry Powers, late pastor of the Elm place Congregational church, presiding. The building was densely crowded—packed, indeed, is the word to be used only. When Rev. Mr. Powers preached at the Polytechnic Institute on Sunday evening, a week ago, the chapel which was occupied on that occasion was only comfortably filled so that the fact is clearly demonstrated that it is not for the purpose of hearing sermons that thousands of people flock to the Academy, but in a very great measure to witness the novelty of church service being held in a grand playhouse.

The crowd last evening was so great that after the stage and private boxes had been filled to repletion, the orchestra, in which the reporters were seated,

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